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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 302 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET AGREEMENT IN COMMONS

DECLINED WITH THANKS

Bombay Liberals Condemn Hoare's Scheme In 'Toto'

NO MORE DICTATION FROM WHITEHALL, SAYS SETALVAD

Bombay Liberals condemned 'in toto' the statements of the Secretary of State for India and his reactionary proposals for the future Indian Constitution.

WALK-OUT HINT.

One of the speakers even suggested a walk-out by Sir Tej Bahadur, throwing all responsibility on the Government.

Army and Defence came in for severe handling both at the hands of the Chairman, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and the other Liberal orators at the meeting, at the Servants of India Society's Home on "R. T. C. Prospects."

LIBERAL DEMANDS.

They denounced the proposals lock, stock and barrel and almost declined them with thanks.

The Liberals demanded that Financial Safeguards, if they were to operate at all, must be worked from within India.

Sir Chimanlal began by complaining about the meagreness of the report of the proceedings of the R. T. Conference now being held in London and said that even if the Liberals could persuade themselves to accept even 10 to 12 annas in a rupee, they must satisfy themselves that they were genuine coins.

RESERVE POWERS

Refferring to Sir Samuel Hoare's statements about the reserve powers to be invested in the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors, the speaker agreed that certain powers might be necessary under the constitution, if there was a breakdown of the Constitution, but Sir S. Hoare aimed at giving powers for enacting permanent measures. Under them the Governors were empowered to enact Ordinancees, which they could not do at present. If that were to be done in the name of provincial autonomy, then it was merely an empty name. He thought that Indians were asked to trust the Governors and their common sense. Why should the Government not trust Indians and why should they expect the latter to act against their own interests and their own country, asked Sir Chimanlal?

INDIANISATION.

Coming to the question of Army and Defence, the speaker said that the Liberals themselves had said that for a certain number of years the Defence and the Army might be reserved in the hands of the Government; but that did not mean that Indianisation of the Army and the control of the Army ultimately by popular legislature was to be deferred till the Greek Kalends! (Laughter.).

If the Government carried out their present scheme of Indianisation, it was very clear that they would not have Indianisation for a 100 years more! "That was not a thing which the country was prepared to put up with" exclaimed Sir Chimanlal.

RAWLINSON'S SCHEME.

Lord Rawlinson, he told the audience had prepared a scheme for the complete Indianisation of the Army in 28 years, but the Government were not prepared to accept it. While he regretted the changed attitude of the British Delegation regarding this question. He must tell them that they had arrived at a stage when the country would not be prepared to accept the scheme for the control and Indianisation of the Army as now suggested.

SAFEGUARDS.

About Finance and Safeguards, they were told, said Sir Chimanlal that they were to be in the interests of India herself! "We are not unmindful of the fact that during the transition period certain safeguards may be necessary. But, these safeguards should be in the country itself" Sir Chimanlal suggested.

NO WHITEHALL CONTROL.

For instance, he explained, a Financial Control Committee in India might be able to control the finances. "But, we do not want the control of finances from Whitehall and the City of London." The suggestion of the City is that so long as India owes sterling loans, so long the Parliament must have control over Indian finance, which means the Secretary of State! If this takes place we shall not get the

(Continued on page 8.)

POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT

Sapru To Write To Hoare

LONDON, Dec. 19.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

It is learnt that Sir T. B. Sapru Mr. Jayakar and those associated with them have sent a further communication to the Government on the progress of the Round Table Conference hitherto.

It is understood that as a result of the meetings of this group on the proceedings of the last few days, they have decided to send a letter to Sir S. Hoare setting out the points on which they did not agree with the Government's viewpoint.—Reuter.

IF CONGRESS BEGINS TO WRECK

Nothing Will Save Reforms Says Round Table Knight

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sir Nripendranath Sircar, a member of the Round Table Conference, in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" regarding the "bogy of Congress running the Government" says that it is the hope and not fear of those who disapproved of civil disobedience that the Congress will largely elected to legislatures, if the proposed constitution is fairly satisfactory. If it is assumed that the whole body of the Congress will be busy wrecking the reforms, nothing will save them.

It is hoped, however, continues Sir Nripendranath, that the non-Extremist section of the Congress will take up constructive work, if they believe that real power is being granted to people. He has not found a single "Liberal" Indian who did not hope that satisfactory reforms would win over a large section of the Congress. —Reuter.

Swaraj And Services

DISCUSSION IN SUB-COMMITTEE

Bengal Question To Be Settled After Arrival Of Leaders

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The Unity Conference sub-Committee met this afternoon at 8-30 at the Darbhanga Castle on the return of Pandit Malaviya and other members from Benares. Discussions which lasted till 9 p.m. are reported to have centred round the question of services. No final agreement appears to have been reached, but a good deal of helpful discussion is understood to have taken place, and it is said that when the Committee meets to-morrow at 8-30, it will settle the matter finally.

Before adjourning to-day, the Committee is also reported to have considered some amendments to the said formula, but in this case also, no definite results seen to have been reached.

President Vijayaraghavachari and Dr. Munje are expected to arrive here from Calcutta to-morrow morning, and on their arrival, the Committee will resume consideration of the Bengal question.

DIEHARDS STILL AT IT!

(From our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19

Allah Bux Yousifi, Abdul Hamid Badauni, Vice-President, Wabduddin Ahmad, working secretary, Bashruddin Rizvi Mian Jafar Shah (President of the Frontier Muslim Youth League) and Ghazi Muhiuddin (President of the Ajmer Muslim Youth League) who are attending the Unity Committee meeting have issued the following statement:

"Certain newspapers have published that a special session of the All-India Muslim Youth League will be held during the Christmas at Calcutta. We, members of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Youth League who recently attended the Working Committee meeting at Lucknow are not aware of any such session. We suppose that it is another mischief created by those who are the henchmen of reatcionaries bent upon dividing the Muslims. We appeal to them in the name of Islam not to create dissensions among Muslim youths.

EUROPEANS FLOUT GOVERNMENT

HOARE THROWS MORE LIGHT

ORDINANCE RAJ AND MAHATMA'S RELEASE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Sir Samuel Hoare announced that firms signing the statement demanded as a preliminary to the ending of the cotton boycott were Messrs. Chrystal and Company, Gill and Company, Langley and Company, Ralli Brothers, Rodoconachi and Company, Spinner and Company, Bombay Company and Volkart Brothers.

The firms had been previously informed that the Government definitely disapproved of their issuing any statement introducing political considerations into any arrangement in the commercial market. They were advised that if they insisted on rejecting Government's advice, they should at least safeguard their own position by making the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience as condition precedent to any expression of opinion as regards the desirability of withdrawal of ordinances and release of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir S. Hoare added that inquiries were being made whether these firms gave the Government reasons for contravening official advice. So far as the present information went, the firms were not satisfied that the Cotton Contracts Act held out sufficient prospect of restoration of normal conditions and decided to act according to their own judgment to secure settlement in the cotton market.—Reuter.

SHERIFF'S PEACE MOVE

To Settle Madras Rly. Strike

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

It is understood that efforts are being made by certain prominent public men of Madras to settle the dispute between the M. and S. M. Railway Administration and the Railway Union.

In this connection, the Sheriff of Madras is reported to have called a private meeting yesterday at which the agent of the M. S. M. Railway, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. F. E. James and Mr. D. M. Ried were present. It is believed that the conclusions arrived by by the meeting will be communicated to the Railway Board. A communique issued by the Administration this afternoon states that there is no change in the strike situation.—A. P.

SWADESHI EVEN AT A SACRIFICE

ACHARYA RAY'S CALL TO NATION

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

"Swadeshi is the breath of my life I cannot understand how an Indian can afford to be Vedeshi in taste" declared Sir P. C. Ray opening the Swadeshi Exhibition this evening under the auspices of the "Buy Indian League," Madras. Sir P. C Ray appealed to one and all to take a solemn vow that they should use Swadeshi articles as far as possible, even if the Home made goods happened to be a little coarse and not fine looking.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," Presiding affirmed that the League was a permenant organisation for the promotion of Industries and thanked those present for their hearty co-operation in organising the exhibition. The meeting was held at Gokhale Hall, after which the party adjourned to the Hindustan buildings where the Exhibition is located.—A. P.

Fine Collection In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 19.

Realisation of the collective five commenced to-day. There executive officers received payment in the town, while some officers have been deputed to the interior villages for the realisation of fines from the Hindu residents concerned.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SIND FORMULA DISCUSSION.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

Pandit Madan Malaviya and delegates who had accompanied him to Benares arrived in Allahabad and drove straight to the Dharbanga Castle where the Sub-Committee was sitting. The Committee rose at 9.30 p.m. without coming to any definite conclusions. It is reported that the Sind Formula was read and Mr. Abdul Majid, the Muslim delegate from Sind proposed some amendments, but the Sind Hindus insisted on the formula as adopted in November being accepted. Pandit Malaviya even pressed for its acceptance as the final formula. The matter was left over for to-morrow.

The services question was taken up, and so far it was agreed that appointments should be made without reference to caste, creed, colour or sex. From what may be gathered, the Conference is not likely to conclude on 21st instant and may take a day or two more. The Punjab question was also discussed and some argument took place between the Sikh and Sind delegates and others.—A. P.

A mixed group of Harijan and caste ladies and children taken at the Vanita Vishram on Sunday at a social gathering held on the All-India Anti-untouchability day. Seated in the group (3rd from left is Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh and 4th from left is Lady Setalvad, chairman of the Guruvayur committee.)

PERSIA'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN

"Intimidating And Threatening Attitude"

REPLY TO BRITISH MEMORANDUM

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Dec. 19.

Following the deposit of the British Memorandum urging prompt handling of the Anglo-Persian Oil dispute for a "fair and amicable settlement". The League Council has received a communication from the Persian Delegation speaking of the "intimidating and almost threatening attitude of the British Government towards Persia". It agrees to the matter being laid before the Council, but requests postponement until its representative can bring documents from Teheran.

It points out that the matter is not urgent, as the Government does not intend taking any measures against the Company, pending agreement.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PERSIA

British Memorandum

The British Government is most anxious that the oil dispute shall be settled by an amicable and fair agreement, declares the British Memorandum submitted to the League Council this morning. The Memorandum emphasises that negotiations cannot be pursued, so long as Persia claims to terminate the concession by unilateral action and urges the Council to take requisite steps, firstly, to maintain status quo; secondly, to prevent interests of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company from being prejudiced pending negotiations.

NOT AS SHAREHOLDER.

The memorandum emphasises that Britain has submitted the dispute to the Council not as a shareholder but as a Government defending the case of its nationals, whose interest is being injured by another State contrary to international law.

The memorandum also observes that the Company's agreement provides for arbitration in the event of a disagreement, but that Persia has preferred to cancel the concession. However, Persia has intimated that she would not in principle refuse to grant any new concession to the Company.

The memorandum states that the British Note to Persia on December 2 expresses the opinion that the cancellation was an inadmissible breach of the concession of which the Government took the most serious view, demanding instant withdrawal.

CONFISCATION.

The Memorandum adds that the Government can only regard the Persian Government's action as a unilateral act of confiscation which was contrary to international law, constituting international wrong done to the United Kingdom in the person of the Government. If Persia attempted to take possession of the Company's property, serious damage to the Company would result, and a situation of utmost gravity would arise. The Government observes with much disquietude Persia's refusal to accept responsibility for loss or damage, although under the concession Persia is bound to protect Company's and its employees property.—Reuter.

NO WAR SHIPS TO PERSIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec 19.

Sir Eyres-Monsell in the House of Commons denied reports of any British warships having been sent to Persia in connection with the Anglo-Persian dispute.—Reuter.

R. T. C. LATEST

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Federal Finance Committee met this morning and adjourned till to-morrow evening, when it will consider the draft report. It is expected that the solution of income-tax problem may be found on the lines of assigning to the Centre certain heads, such as corporation tax, tax for Federal areas and tax on Government of India's securities, while all other revenue from the income tax not assigned to the Centre is to be assigned eventually to Provinces, but for temporary period the duration of which has not yet been decided, the Federation is to receive an amount sufficient to balance its budget. The size of this amount is to be determined before the Federation.

Provision is expected to be made for contributions from the Centre at least temporarily to deficit provinces sufficient to cover their bare necessities, while Provinces should have power to levy income-tax surcharge up to twelve and half per cent. Heads to be assigned permanently to the Centre would provide about five crores as centres share of income-tax, which in view of the British Indian Delegates should be sufficient, but States opine that at least 8½ crores are required. As regards Sind, it is expected that suggestion will be made that fixed contribution should be made from the Centre, and it is believed that Bengal's difficulties will be considered in relation to her claim for Jute duty. It is expected that she will receive a substantial amount in which connection of two crores are mentioned.—Reuter.

AMY FEARS LUNCHEON.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Amy Johnson confessed that nothing in her hazardous flights terrified her more than luncheon in London to-day at which she was the guest of honour. Amy was the only woman present. Amy twisted her handkerchief nervously, as she replied to a sea of male faces. She admitted that she passed through some very anxious moments during her flights, "but now my heart is beating faster than ever the engine did". She modestly placed all credit for the flight on her engine which she had never spared; yet beyond cleaning plugs, she did nothing to it.—A.P.

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A R 8691

WANTED—Reliable and experienced SELLING AGENTS in up-country Centres for "SWASTIK BRAND" Double boiled Oil, Varnishes, Washing Soaps and Medicinal Castor Oil of purely Swadeshi manufacture. Please communicate with Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 5988

WANTED for an Established Life Office, declaring good Bonus, Organisers for Guzrat, Kathiawar, Poona, Khandesh and other Marhatta districts on guaranteed business, remuneration Rs. 50/- per p. m. as travelling allowance besides 50 per cent. commission, increment in subsequent years on increased business. Influential people having previous experience only need apply to Post Box No. 1928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5957

WANTED—A qualified CIVIL ENGINEER is wanted for the combined post of the Public Works and Water Works Engineer in the Burhanpur Municipality. Candidates possessing knowledge of Electrical Engineering and experience in water works will be given preference. The post is permanent with benefits of Provident Fund. The candidate wishing to apply must previously obtain a form of application from the undersigned on payment of -/8/-. Applications on the prescribed form only will be considered which will be received before the 15th January, 1933. Slected candidates will have to present themselves for an interview at their cost if necessary. Pay will be fixed according to the merits of the man. The starting pay will in no case be less than Rs. 60/- per month. PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur.
A 5986

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USE "KESH KALA" for Grey Hair. Popular; Perry; Akberaly; Kemp & Co. S. Brothers; Saisette Stores Bandra.
R 8687

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EXPERIENCED GRADUATE gives tuitions Matric, previous interscience students. Success assured. Terms cheap. Apply to Box No. 1947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 8686

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WANTED—For January, 1933 session candidates for admission into SUB-ENGINEER, OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, managed by the Hindu Education Society, Lucknow, Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
E 5832.

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CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteractor, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.
P

THE MUG'S COTTON FORECASTS—Three Figures correct four times last week. Re 1 daily. If wrong, next day FREE. Safety System Minimum Capital Rs. 50, Monthly profit Rs. 50/- Price Rs. 4 for six days or Rs. 10 per month including 3 and 4 fig. tips and occasionally one sure figure.
P R 8688

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Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1905 of 1932.

(1) JAGANNATH KAKASINGH, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) BALKISON, son of Jagannath Kakasingh, (3) BHIKHAMCHAND, son of Jagannath Kakasingh, (4) PARMANAND, son of Jagannath Kakasingh, the last three minors under the age of 18 years by their father and next friend the said Jagannath Kakasingh on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the joint family firm of Shaligram Meherchand or of Dunichand Shaligram. ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) CHIMNAVATI, alias TARADEVI, widow of Dunichand Shaligram, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, now residing at Nimak Mandi, Amritsar, Punjab, (2) KAILASWATI, daughter of Dunichand Shaligram, (3) KRISHNA KANTA, daughter of Dunichand Shaligram, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants now residing at Nimak Mandi, Amritsar, Punjab, minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, (4) VIMALA alias BAGLI, daughter of Beharilal Shaligram of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, now residing at Nimak Mandi, Amritsar, Punjab, a minor, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem, (5) NARINJAN KAUR, widow of Charandas Shaligram of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, now residing at Nimak Mandi, Amritsar, Punjab, (6) PUSHPAVATI, daughter of Charandas Shaligram, (7) RAMANIDEVI, daughter of Charandas Shaligram, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, now residing at Nimak Mandi, Amritsar, Punjab, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of the Joint Family Firm of Shaligram Meherchand or of Dunichand Shaligram.

Pursuant to Judge's order herein dated the 8th day of December, 1932, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiffs against the Defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the defendants to the extent of the assets left by the said Dunichand Shaligram and belonging to him either as his separate property or as the property belonging to the joint family which was in his hands may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,900 and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

(b) That the properties and assets left by the deceased Dunichand either as his separate property or as joint family assets which became vested in him as the last surviving male co-parcener and in particular the insurance moneys may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(c) That some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said properties and assets.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from alienating or otherwise in any manner dealing with the properties and assets left by the said Dunichand either as his separate property or as joint family assets which became vested in him as the last surviving male co-parcener and of the firm of Shaligram Meherchand including the said insurance moneys.

(e) For an interim receive and injunction in terms of prayers (c) and (d) above.

(f) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the

Legal Notices

case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 13th day of March, 1933.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master

H. A. VAKIL,

This 17th day of December, 1932
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5992

Public Notices

Re. Stewart Jacks (Motors) Ltd., (In Liquidation).

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Shareholders of Stewart Jacks (Motors), Limited (in liquidation), will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1933, at 12 noon, when those Shareholders, who have paid call money, due from them in full, are requested to attend to transact the following business:—

1. To pass the Liquidator's accounts commencing from the 16th November, 1931, to 15th November, 1932.
2. To pass such other resolutions and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Liquidator to the Shareholders present.

Dated the 17th December, 1932.
H.H. WADIA,
Liquidator.

N.B.—Should there be no quorum at the above Meeting, the same will be adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1933, at the same Time and at the same Place, when the Shareholders are requested to attend.

H.H. WADIA,
Liquidator.
5987.

NOTICE

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th September, 1932 at Rs. 3|8|0 per First Preference Share (subject to Income Tax); Rs. 3|8|0 per Second Preference Share (free of Income Tax) and Rs. 6 per Ordinary Share (free of Income Tax), has been declared and made payable at the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay on and after 6th February, 1933, to those Share holders whose names stand registered in the Books of the Company as on 4th January, 1933.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 4th to 15th January, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th December, 1932.

N.B.—DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their Registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified before 1st January, 1933.
5989.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry. Co.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of COAL ASHES from Parel Shed and refuse from the Parel Workshops on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd December 1932.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco & Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent; otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

(Sd.) M.W. BRAYSHAY,
Agent.

Churchgate Station.
19th December, 1932.
5990.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Monarch of Mirth
GENE GERRARD
in
His Funniest Picture
"LET'S LOVE AND LAUGH"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TED LEWIS
in
"Is Everybody Happy"
AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING DANCING PICTURE

OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 P.M.
SRIMATI MRINALINI CHATTOPADHYAY
presents
THE SHAMAA PLAYERS
in
"VALMIKI"
A ONE ACT
MUSICAL PLAY
by HARINDRANATH CHOTTOPADHYAYA
A FESTIVAL OF COLOUR DANCE & SONG
with
HARINDRANATH
as
VALMIKI
—The Robber Chieftain
and
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MAYA MACHHINDRA
OR
ILLUSION

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.
Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidas Dayal Lalji the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th October 1929 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and Purshotam Lalji Tricumji of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Tuesday the 20th December 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Shamji Hassaji Street in the Island of Bombay containing 333 square yards or thereabouts and which land is registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 765, 766, New Nos. 6495, Old Survey No. 470 and 471 and New Survey No. 2771 Cadastral Survey No. 855 (Mandvi) Division and which house is registered by the Assessors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1592 Street No. 89-97 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by the said Shamji Hassaji Street otherwise called Samuel Street on the North by the property of Khoja Karimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy and on the South by the property of Khoja Alloo Paroo.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

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THE WORLD-FAMOUS **MR. DERINO**
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The most daring and breath-holding feat.
PROF. LAW-KEE-WOH—THE WONDERFUL CHINESE COURT MAGICIAN HIGH CLASS INDIAN DANCING & SINGING.
THE IRON-MAN MR. SYLVERSTER'S FREE SHOWS, etc. etc.
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Entrance-fee FREE
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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Taian Maru	3,159	7 Dec.	21 Dec.
Suwa Maru	11,000	...	† 27 Dec.
*Tokushima Maru	5,976	20 Dec.	31 Dec.
*Suez Maru	4646	20 Dec.	30 Dec.
Fushimi Maru	11.00	...	† 10 Jan.
xKaga Maru	6.860	30 Dec.	13 Jan
*Bengal Maru	5,396	2 Jan.	16 Jan
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	23 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

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Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive. Marseilles
Katori Maru	10.000	5 Jan.	22 Jan.
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	£	£	£	£
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SINGAPORE	19	12	80	
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Paris ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun ,,	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hague ,,	9th Jan.	21st ,,
Celebes ,,	16th ,,	30th ,,

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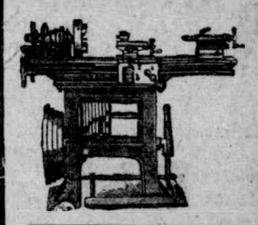
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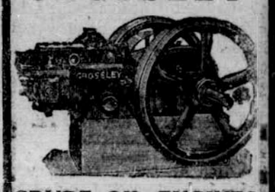
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SHUKRAL
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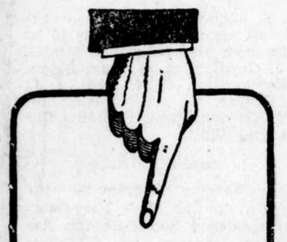
This new and novel Peps treatment o breathing powerful curative medicaments straight to the seat of the trouble results in a maximum of benefit and supersedes the harmful and old-fashioned practice of swallowing drug-laden coughmixtures into your stomach. For coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, influenza, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, and other prevalent chest and lung troubles, Peps are invaluable. All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupe a bottle. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.



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Take a spoonful of **Magnesia San Pellegrino** every morning. It will ensure the regular functioning of your organisms, and as a result you will enjoy a good digestion and general good health.

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The Best in the Papers
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GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

THIS PRESENT BUSINESS

It's A Gift

By BINNIE HALE

Somebody once told me that the modern girl could teach her grandmother how to suck eggs—but that when it came to giving Christmas presents she went "all dazed" and did the most extraordinary things. Hence this article.

Five weeks ago I received a letter from a young woman in which she said that her life was ruined owing to the fact that she had given her 'fiance' a pair of socks for his birthday, and that after a strained silence she had discovered that it was the identical pair of socks that his sister had bought for him and which he had taken back to the shop in disgust.

He had changed them for a puce-coloured handkerchief with green spots inside yellow squares, which he sent to the young woman with the hope that it would "go with her complexion."

If I can prevent this sort of thing I shall not have lived in vain. Christmas should be a time of good will and happiness, and should not be spent in trying to hide Aunt Ethel's vase behind the coalscuttle, or in wearing a clerical collar in order 'not' to ruin the public eyesight by sporting a gift tie that looks like the seating plan of the Albert Hall on the night of a big fight. Well, here goes!

Presents for old people: Have you a grandma; and does she wear a shawl? If so, do not give her a new one. She is probably attached to the one she has. Does she knit? If so, give her a selection of the best wools or crochet silk. This is an original present and she will like it. And grandpa. Does he smoke? Do not buy him a new pipe, for he has probably bitten the one he has into shape and likes it. Find out the brand of his tobacco and give him some. Don't give slippers. Everybody else will do this. Remember that eledly people are just as romantic as young ones. They do like their presents to be too practical.

For Father and Mother: This is easy. You know them so well that you can ask them what they want—unless, of course, they are parents who like surprises; in which case it might be a good idea to give them a couple of theatre tickets for a show which will appeal to them. Write each a little note with his/her ticket and say that you want them to go off and be thoroughly romantic and flirt. Then you can have the boy friend round whilst they are out.

Sisters: This is a more difficult proposition. If your sister is feeling all romantic about somebody or other she will probably appreciate a bottle of rather subtle and mysterious perfume; or if the exchequer does not run to that (remember that there is nothing worse than very cheap scent), buy her a box of really nice soap or face powder. Find out, if you can, what other people are giving her and don't let them duplicate presents. Tell her that you are doing this, and get to do the same for you. Incidentally, you can drop hints on each other's behalf as to what you do really want.

Brothers: For goodness' sake don't buy them ties unless you let them select the neckwear. Do they smoke pipes? If so, discover which is their favourite pipe, purloin it, and smeak round to the tobacconist and order an exact duplicate. But remember to tell the salesman that the mouthpiece and weight must be exactly the same.

If your brother is in love, find out from her what she wants, and tell him. He'll like you for this. Ask him, if you like, what present he would like from her. Let him give an alternative choice. Then she can give him one gift and you can give him the other.

Be terribly careful about articles of dress. Men are just as funny about clothes as women, if not more so.

Now about your young man, or fiance, or boy friend, or what-not. This is where you have to be really careful. Get him something that is essentially personal.

Is he a snappy dresser? Find out where he buys his pullovers, ties or shorts, or whatever it is, and go round to the shop and give them your money and get a voucher. Send him the voucher and tell him to go and select something for himself. He will love you for this and will feel that he has (at last!) met a really sensible girl.

CATCHING THE "POOR FISH."

A fountain-pen is a good idea. But ascertain his taste in nibs first. Don't give him a pen unless he is a person who likes writing.

Have you "fallen" for some young man who has not, up to the moment, shown any great interest? Perhaps he is shy. If you think he is, book a couple of good seats for a cinema, send them to him for Christmas, and then, a day or two later, after he has received them, ring up and say that you hope he will like the film, that you haven't seen it yourself, but that you hear it is good.

He'll be a poor fish if he doesn't ask you to go with him.

Or you can drop him a little note and say that you have seen a scarf (or something) which you think will suit him but that you are terribly afraid of buying the wrong sort of thing, and does he think he could walk round with you one day soon and have a look at it?

And if he doesn't "fall" for that—well, what can a poor girl do?

But of course he will!

And a Merry Christmas to you both—and to you all!

BURMA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

Party Leaders Interview Governor

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ASSURANCE

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day before the discussion on the motion about Separation issue was resumed, the Finance Member read a communique which stated that a deputation of Party leaders interviewed the Governor on December 17, and discussed the difference between the proposals made for the new constitution of India and Burma. A statement issued at the request of the deputation explained the difficulty of giving information that the deputation required because the proposals for India were still the subject of discussion, and in some matters no decision had yet been arrived at.

His Excellency, however, thought that he was able to give the deputation the assurance that the constitution proposed for Burma did not differ very much from that proposed for India. So far as the transfer of subjects to the control of the Ministers was concerned, it was proposed that all subjects now classed as "Provincial" should be transferred in Burma as in Indian Provinces, subject to the same overriding powers of the Governor. Further it was also proposed to reserve certain Central subjects, both in India and Burma, such as Defence, External affairs and Ecclesiastical Department, the latter having no reference whatever to the Buddhist religion or any other than the Christian religion.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

As regards Financial Safeguards, it was considered essential to reserve the monetary policy and currency in Burma, and Governors should have special responsibility for maintaining the Financial stability and credit of Burma, the latter at present being dependent on that of India. Burma would have to build up its own position in this respect from the very beginning. His Excellency understood that the proposal was that all the other Central Subjects which will be transferred in India to the control of the Federal Ministry will also be transferred in Burma, subject to the same powers exercisable by the Governor or Governors in pursuance of the special responsibilities. Subject to such safeguards the Ministers in Burma will be in charge of Federal Subjects, namely, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs and the like.

STATUTORY SAFEGUARDS.

Regarding the statutory safeguards His Excellency referred the deputation to the Premier's statement at the close of the Burma Round Table Conference, which read thus: "It will be the endeavour of His Majesty's Government to ensure that the reserve powers should not be allowed to prejudice the advance of Burma to full self-Government."

Dealing with the excluded areas, His Excellency referred to the Premier's statement at the Burma Conference, and added that in case of India no decision had yet been arrived at in regard to the method of administering such areas.—A. P.

NOTED INDIAN ASTROLOGER

The East and the West often come in conflict, in point of superiority. The unquestioned superiority of the spiritualism and puilosophy of the East are acknowledged on all hands even by the materialitstic West. There are certain sciences about which no-one can say with certainty and which are understood and interpreted by the East and the West with more or less common agreement and or with the propounding of divergent theories. Astrology—(I mean human astrology)—may be classed in the latter category. While some astrologers believe the Indian method of interpretation and prediction of a person's future by the reading of the relative stars, some astrologers honestly believe that the Indian method falls far short of modern requirements, and that since Western astsononiers and astrologers add to their knowledge by the latest discoveries of new heavenly bodies, their method is up-to-date and not the Indian method whose calculations are based only on very old discoveries. Thus there are two schools of thought. While there are expert astrologers whose predictions are remarkably accurate, there are many Indian astrologers whose predictions are fulfilled exact to the latter and at the exact hour and moment mentioned. Readers must be aware of the startling prediction made by an Indian astrologer sixty years ago that a grandson of late Lord Halifax would one day be a Viceroy of India. And that grandson (Lord Irwin) is now "ruling" India. This subject was given much prominence in all Indian papers, about seven months back. Readings of the lives of several Europeans by Indians by astrology or palmistry have amazed them. Thus it is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that these sciences are absolutely real, only there are very few who could interpret and practise them correctly. Many well-known writers and authors held the same view. Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici" who lived from 1605 to 1682 while he denied the capacity of the astrologers of his time did not venture to dispute the reality of astrology.

The writer of these notes holds the above view. Whenever his friends have strongly recommended him to "test" the powers of some Indian expert astrologers he has "tested" them. An occasion arose lately. I was requested to try a Pandit who has been visiting Bombay, lately' every for a short time, and is now amidst us. His name is Pandit Lekhram Jutshi and he hails from Jhansi. He is Raj Jotshi of Maharaja Idar, and is reputed to have graduated in the Sanskrit literature after a gruelling test lasting about 17 years and can recite by heart a couple of lakhs of Sanskrit 'slokas'. In less than 10 minutes after seeing one's palm, he tells him or her, from the paper sketch, not only his age, but the date and hour of his or her birth! "Remarkable indeed" are the words that are ejaculated on knowing this. I have never heard of any other person Indian or European, doing such miraculous reading, and I would be surprised if I were told our beloved India possesses some more wizards of palmistry and astrology like him. His reading of the character of his client is accurate, his future and present is laid bare to him or her with brutal frankness; and, of course, there is no reason to doubt the future incidents revealed by him by reference to the big volume of astrology written in Sanskrit hundreds nay thousands of years ago. Thus one hour with the Panditji has led me to believe in his wonderful powers and the satisfaction he has given to many Indian Princes and Ruling Chiefs in the reading of their lives, of course after receiving from them fabulous prices from Rs. 50 to several thousands of rupees for detailed work. I have seen the original testimonials as well as the correspondence that passed between him and several Princes in which mention of huge sums, actually given or agreed to, was made! Among these mention may be made of the Jam of Nawanagar, the Maharajas of Bikaner, Idar, Bundelkhand Datia, Bundelkhand, etc. Not only the date of birth, but—the most unrelishable thing to the majority of persons—he gives the exact date of the passing away, and joining the forefathers and get eternal rest in a better world, which as Dickens said in Oliver Twist, he or she "never knew in this."

It is a pity the Pandit's charges, even for the commoners (the charges for the big 'uns are as big as their rank) are rather high. The reading of a person's life (past, present and future) which may take about an hour, costs him or her about Rs. 20. But even with the fixing of this sum there are many who consult him, at his humble temporary abode at the Ashram, just opposite the Madhav Baug and that is saying a great deal. I should like to see men of means consulting him, and letting me know, through this papers, not of his great powers and accuracy in reading but of any inaccuracies he might notice in his reading.

Since the Pandit is finding out the age of a girl or woman is in from the signs on his or her palm, why should not the police authorities consult him in cases where the age of a girl orr woman is in dispute in courts of law?

K.

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Cologne Water
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GLOCKENGASSE
When and Where to Use
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER?
In your bath tub and wash basin or after shaving, it forms the best toilet.
Huschke's Cologne Water removes all sorts of headache. Put some on your handkerchief and apply it on your forehead.
Pour some in a plate and burn it. It will make the air pleasant.

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.
Phone:—24711.

COSMOPOLITAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Benefit Performance Of "Vidyaharan"

GOLD MEDAL FOR MRS. HIRABAI

A pleasant function took place on Saturday at the benefit performance of "Vidyaharan" at the New Elphinstone Theatre when Mr. Gulamhussein A. Soonawalla presented a gold medal to Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar in appreciation of her services to the Marathi stake and Indian music on behalf of his father Seth Allarakhia Soonawalla.

The benefit performance was in aid of the Girgaon English School a non-sectarian co-educational institution which in the short time of its existence under the direction of Principal Nadkarni has earned the reputation of one of the best conducted schools in the city.

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

A large and representative gathering was present to witness the play. Mr. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-Law, in thanking Seth Allarakhia Soonawalla, the well-known Khoja philanthropist, whose charities run into lakhs and whose two educational trusts are managed on non-sectarian and cosmopolitan lines, paid a tribute to the old gentleman's breadth of vision and his life of disinterested public service. And what was more worthy that in spite of spending lakhs of rupees in charity and educational activities Mr. Allarakhia Soonawalla shunned publicity and limelight. Mr. Soonawalla was one of the finest examples for the young Indians to emulate.

Mr. Kolaskar then referred to Principal Nadkarni's work and the rapid rise of the Girgaon English School in the first ranks of educational institutions in the city.

RISE ABOVE COMMUNITIES.

Mr. Gulamhusein Soonawalla on behalf of his father thanked Mr. Kolaskar and the school authorities for all the good things said about his father. The one aim and ideal of his father was to see illiteracy removed from India and towards that object he had spent all his fortune. The Soonawalla Trust No. 1 and No. 2 amount to over 15 lakhs and they are run on the express wishes of his father on non-sectarian and cosmopolitan lines. Mr. Gulamhusein was glad that the Girgaon English School had on its rolls Christian, Hindu, Muslim and even Jew boys and girls and therefore his father was pleased to donate Rs. 250 to the school. His advise to the young students was to keep themselves above communal bickerings and quarrels and keep before their minds' eye the good of the country and humanity.

In conclusion he thanked Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, the proprietor of the Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya for giving the benefit performance and presented her a medal from his father as mark of appreciation.

DOES GOD EXIST ?

Arya Samaj Invites Discussion

Mr. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Asst. Secretary, Bombay, Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi Bombay writes:—

"It is the belief of some persons that there is no existence of God, the creator of the universe, and that there is no need of religion. To such persons the Bombay Arya Samaj sends this public invitation to discuss this subject, on the occasion of the Arya Samaj Anniversary (on 26th inst, Monday) from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. (S. T.).

Pandits of Arya Samaj will prove on rational and scientific basis the existence of God and the need of true religion for the welfare of humanaty. Those who want to discuss this subject should kindly inform, before 24th inst."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The Health Department defeated the Engineering Department in their final match (by an innings and 111 runs) which was played on Saturday and Sunday, at the Esplanade Maidan. Mr. Unwalla, the captain of the Engineering Team and Mr. Engineer put up strong resistance in both batting and bowling. But Dr. M. D. Vakil who captained the Health Department Team carried all before him. The majority of wickets were captured by Mr. A. G. Kazi who scored a brilliant 89 which was the highest score. The second best score of Mr. Adenwalla who slogged 43 runs with confidence.

"MAINTAINING UNINTERRUPTED STUDENT STATUS"

Warning To Immigrant Students For U. S. A.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"His Majesty's Minister at Washington reports that under the new interpretation laid down by the Department of Labour an alien applying for admission under the "non-quota" student provison of the immigration law "must be able to show that adequate financial provision has been made, or is satisfactorily assured, which will enable him to maintain an uninterrupted student status", because "if any such student already here or hereafter admitted to the United States engages in any business or occupation for profit, or labours for hire, he shall be deemed to have forfeited his status, and shall be liable to arrest and deportation." As a result of protests from college presidents and education authorities, this decree has been modified to permit alien students to work in exchange for their room and board, or in part payment for their tuition but not to obtain funds from employment outside the institution where they are studying or the lodging in which they are residing.

TEXT OF IMMIGRATION RULE.

It would appear that the Labour Department of the United States of America propose strictly to enforce the immigration rule whch reads:—

"Any immigrant student admitted to the United States as a "non-quota" immigrant under the provisions of subdivision (e), section 4 of the immigrition act of 1924, who fails, neglects, or refuses regularly to attend the scool, college, academy, seminary, or university to which he has been admitted or who otherwise fails, neglects, or refuses to maintain the status of a 'bona fide' student, or who is expelled from such institution; or who engages in any business or occupation for profit, or who labours for hire, shall be deemed to have abandoned his status as an immigrant student, and shall on the warrant of the Secretary of Labour be taken into custody and deported."

The attention of students from India is invited to this rule and the consequences which may follow its infringment."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Unfavourable Weather And Trade Buying

GOOD BUSINESS IN CLOTH

Bombay, Decr. 19.

On Saturday, the New York cotton futures market was quiet, but firm in the absence of selling influenced by unfavourable weather and trade buying. The market opened at a rise of 4 points and continued to advance through out the session and closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 14 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 6.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 6.04c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one to two points. There was small scattered Bombay buying. Later, there was a small advance due to trade calling, and the market remaining quiet throughout the session with hedge selling at the close. The market closed quiet at unchanged prices. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.28d. per lb.

The East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at unchanged prices and Egyptian cotton futures advanced one to 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 6 points.

The main trend of cotton prices is upward and with improvement in the political situation, there will be further sharp advances. Nobody wants to sell short the present low prices and when there is no selling, prices cannot decline merely on hopes. There are signs of improved demand for cloth, both in America and Lancashire. World stock of manufactured goods both in warehouses and consuming establishments are very low. We look for steady improvement in prices and prefer purchases on all easier markets.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

"Business was restricted by developments of the debt question and uncertainty over farm relief measures. Prices rallied on light offerings, covering and moderate trade demand, coupled with failure of Southern selling to appear in greater volume which is partly attributed to vague hopes that farm relief measures may favourably affect values. In the latter part of the week, the market showed indications of slightly easier technical position. The French default may have led to some selling, but it appeared to be offset by hopes of a reconsideration of the entire debt question with possible stimulating effects on the world's trade. Hearings by the House of the Agricultural Committee on the Farm Relief Bill embodying a voluntary domestic allotment plan are now progressing and its tentative provisions are meeting with much criticism but Congress apparently considers that some sort of farm relief is imperative."

RUINATION TO FARMERS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., quote the following extract from their Liverpool friends' market report:—

"There is no doubt, that American Cotton continues to show an upward trend in consumption, with increased Mill activity in most consuming countries.

"I will be noted that "Middling" is quoted below 5 1|2 cents per lb. at several of the Southern Spot Markets. This price spells ruination to farmers.

"Legislation to curtail Acreage next season will not be necessary if the value remains at this level —25—per acre is the return for seed-planting, cultivation, picking ginning and baling, with no allowance for rent and taxes, how long can this continue?

"Although the supply of American cotton is equal to two [illegible] consumption on the basis of 12-1|2 million bales per annum, we consider that the price has overdiscounted the supply, and that the slightest improvement in World conditions will bring with it a sharp recovery in values. We, therefore, consider purchases advisable both for trade and investment purposes."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK:—Market continues rather firm reflecting trade and outside buying.

NEW YORK:—Domestic allotment plan proposes five cent. tax on domestic consumption which is 40 per cent. of production and would equal about 2 cents on gross production taxed domestic consumer and returned to farmer. May pass Congress, but possibly vetoed by President, but if adopted, don't think would affect world price as reflected by New York futures.

NEW YORK:—Good business reported cotton goods on deliveries prior March first this based on no allotment plan legislation this session should prove constructive factor.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. J.H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Uppers Liverpool believed short January consequently January may widen somewhat more over distants. Sakel conditions indicate probable widening continue near future."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 6.05 +17; Lowest 5.91 +03.

New York Highest 6.17 (12 noon); Lowest 6.05 (Opening).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Active cloth demand, only offerings by Co-operatives."

CRITICAL FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA

Sterling Position Favourable

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Circumstances generally favourable sterling but Government operations to replace American debt payment likely prevent any appreciable advance, this situation likely presist unless serious capital movements into sterling develop, Speculative long interest cotton increasing. Although prile low advise caution this operation owing cretical financial position America and farmers holding in hope agricultural relief legislation which we consider unlikely be passed in time control next sessions acreage."

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Official Forecast

The third-All-India Cotton Forecast will be published by the Government on Tuesday the 20th instant at 3 p. m.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York, Liverpool:—Jany. 411 March 405 May 398.

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach A/ May (205)—Liverpool May (5.12) Rs. 18 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A/ May (205)—New York May (6.26) Rsk 5-1/4 at 3.31-1/8 Cross Rate.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Decr. 19.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 1|8.
D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 5|32 Decl Jany.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feby| March.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Dec/Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Feb./May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 401.
Banks Selling T T 399.
Banks Selling T T 396.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 638.
Banks Buying D D 648.

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks Selling D D 62.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 85.
Banks Buying 60 Days 79.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 86 3|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 112.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 62.

BERLIN—
Banks Selling D D 104 1|4.

CROSS RATES—
New York|London 3.31 1|4 17th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|8 1|8 19th instant.
Japan|London 1|3 1|8 19th inst.
London|Paris 84.87 17th inst.
London|Belgium 23.91 17th inst
London|Switzerland 17.21 17th inst.
London|Italy 64.68 17th inst.
London|Berlin 13.91 17th inst.
London|Holland 8.25 17th inst.
London|Stockholm 18.35 1|2 17th inst.
London|New York 3.31 17th inst.

TONE of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

GOLD—
16th inst. £6|4|9 1|2; 17th inst. £6|4|7 1|2.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 17 16th inst.; 17 17th inst.
Forward 17 16th inst.; 17 1|16 17th inst.

SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 25 5|16 16th inst.; 25 1|4 17th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 1 3|8 per cent. 16th inst.: 1 3|8 per cent. 17th inst.
6 Mos. 1 1|2 per cent. 16th inst.: 1 7|16 per cent. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos 2-1|4 per cent.
6 Mos 2 3|4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 19.

COTTON			
Broach	A./M.	206	0 0
Oomra	D./J.	188	12 0
Oomra	March	187	0 0
Bengal	D./J.	168	4 0
Bengal	March	167	8 0
SOVEREIGNS			
Ready		19	3 6
January		19	2 6
GOLD			
Ready		30	9 0
January		30	8 0
SILVER			
Ready		51	2 0
December		51	2 0
January		51	7 0
NEW YORK SILVER			
Spot		25	1/8
December		25-27—03	

Tone:—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE	
Previous Close	1-8 3/16
To-day's Opening	1-8 1/8
SEEDS	
Linseed May	6 10 0
Wheat May	4 11 9
TEJIMANDI	
Broach A./M.	25 0 0
Silver January	1 6 0
Sovereigns January	0 8 0
Gold January	0 13 0
Linseed May	0 9 0
Wheat May	0 5 9

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 16. (in 1000's).

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1931-32
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	8.476	326	9.440
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada & other America (excluding linters)	2.503	70	2.629
Exports from U.S. Ports	3.731	217	3.653
Of which to Japan	801	57	867
Of which to China	114	11	582
Of which to Great Britain	624	40	529
Of which to German:	887	36	735
Stock at Ney York	—	202	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	4.874	—
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,260	—
World's visible Supply	—	11.482	—
Of which American cotton	—	9.836	—
Forwarded to the world's Mill (excluding linters)	5.444	242	5.429
Receipts at U S. Ports	5,463	276	5.854

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.
(In 1000's)

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Total forwarded	847	58	993
East Indian forwarded	57	3	92
Total stock	—	820	—
East Indian stock	—	16	—

NO BUSINESS IN LEADING MARKETS

Bombay, Decr. 19.

All leading markets in the City were officially open to-day, but no business is reported in Cotton, Silver, Gold, Shares and Seeds.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Receipts from 1st September to 15th December 3.15.913.

Same time last season 2,36,565

Exports from 1st September to 15th December:

	1932	1931
United Kingdom	6.386	5,647
Continent	89.436	55.746
China	500	97.37?
Japan	1,76,548	1.34 705
Coast Ports	5.170	17.014
U. S. A.	NIL	25
Total	2,78 040	3.11.009

Total Exports by Rail, 1st September to 15th December 1932 35,168.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 15th December 1932 1,96.361.

Same period last year 2 02,601

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Dec 1932 4,95,475

Same time last year 3,51.185

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. 12 to 4th December 1932 1 12,724.

Total for the corresponding period last season 1,39,794.

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1932 to Dec. 1932 1,41,150.

Total for the corresponding period last season 1,32.536.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 17-12-32	5486000	5900000
Receipts Yesterday 17-12-32	23000	46000
Exports to date 17-12-32	3739000	3685000
Stock at Ports 16-12-32	4874000	4647000
Stock Interior Towns 16-12-32	2260000	2214000
Stock Liverpool 16-12-32	820000	833000
Visible Supply 16-12-32	9836000	9211000
Quantity in Sight 16-12-32	8476000	9440000
Quantity out of Sight 16-12-32	5444000	5429000

BOXING IN CALCUTTA

Suares Defeated

Sergeant Freeman of the Calcutta Police defeated Arthur Suares, middle-weight champion of Southern India, on points in a ten round contest at Harmston's Circus. The crowd was large enough to encourage the circus authorities to promote more fights between good men, and many who saw contest will wish for a return. It was announced from the ring that A. J. Sarkies challenged the winner, also that J. K. Seal accepted the challenge issued by Percy Vengan.

The fight was a very good one. Suares, 4 pounds the heavier, had the advantage in reach. He depended more on his left and only occasionally brought what seemed to be a very destructive right into action. Freeman was the cleverer man in defence and showed quick judgment in getting out of the way when Suares used his right. Finding that Suares had the measure of his left, Freeman used both his hands with skill and seemed to improve as the fight progressed, though in the later rounds he was handicapped by a cut over the eye.

Freeman got in a quick right towards the end of the first round but Suares got the better of the second round. Suares scored with his left in the third round without doing any damage. A hefty blow on the body in the fourth round seemed to put Freeman momentarily into difficulties but he recovered sufficiently to make the fighting at the end of the round. The next two rounds were more even and then Freeman showed a definie improvement. There was a lot of holding in the eighth and ninth round. Freeman fought back with gameness in the last round, in which both men were bleeding. Freeman was given the decision.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19.

Naringa, Lane, Calcutta
Rajput, Dooly, Calcutta
Tergastea, Scopinich, Kobe
Jalaveira, Beatson, Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20

Kidderpore, McBride, Karachi

LOADING.

Dec. 19.

Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon
Steamer City of Lincoln for Liverpool.
Steamer Neuenfels for Hamburg

S S Naringa: The B I S N Company's steamer Naringa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Rajput: The T M Company's steamer Rajput, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Tergustea: The Lloyd T Company's steamer Tergustea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Kidderpore: The P and O S N Company's steamer Kidderpore, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Naringa 4118 Karachi 21-12 M M and Co.
3 Tarantia 3098, Karachi 5|1|33, Grahams T Co.
6 Masula 4566, London 20/12, M M and Co.
7 Paris Maru, 4474, Japan 24-12 O S Kaisha
8 Sumatra 3651, Karachi 19|12 L Triestino N Co.
9 City of Perth 4153 Karachi 22-12 K Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi 20-12 M M and Co.
3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf, 21-12 M M and Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busrah 22-12, M M and Co.
5 Africana 863 M'Coast, 21-12 Merchant S N Co.
6 Fuku Maru 2767 Japan 21-12. O S Kaisha.
7 Orna 2997, Calcutta 19-12 M M & Co.
8 Warialda 1859 NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Taian Maru 1897, Japan 20|12, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Nurjehan 3379, Rangoon N F, T Morrison and Co.
B Lalita 283 M'Coast 20-12 Malabar S S Co.
D|E Hatimura 4158, Rangoon 21-12, M M & Co.
K Basantkuar ? NF, NF, Nationanl Petrolium Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mantua 23|12, P & O S N Co.
Naidera 29 12 P & O S N Co
Cathay 5-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Somali 5-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 12-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Behar 13-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 4-1-33 P and O S N Co.,
Rawalpindi 19-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Corfu 26-1-33 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 24|12 M M & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Simla 22|12. L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart 20|12 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 26|12 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 20-12 L Edwards Ltd
Sonenfels 26|12, L Edwards Ltd

FROM NEW YORK.

President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart 3/12 I Edward Ltd.
C/Beerford 16/12 F F Campbell & Co

TOURISTS SHIP.

Empress of Britain 8|1 M M & Co.

FROM KOBE

Comorin 16-12. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Celebes Maru 19 12 O S Kaisha
Bhutan 25-12 P. & O S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12. P & O S N Co.
Tokushima Maru 19|12 N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30|12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.

Strathnaver 24|12 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Lakliva 31/12 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Taratia, 5|1 G TC..
City of Lincoln N F, J F Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Masula, 21-12 M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra 21-12 M Italiana

FOR KOBE.

Paris Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Taian Maru 20|12 N Y Kaisha.
Fuku Maru 21-12 O S Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 21|12 M M & Co
Vasna 22|12 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Hatimura 21|12 M M & Co.
Nurjehan NF. T M Co.
Julaveera N F S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rizwani 2|1, T M & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tergestea NF. L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Neuenfels N F, L Edward Ltd.

FOR COLOMBO.

Sikh NF, T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Jalapalaka 16-12-32
City of Bedford 16-12-32
Lalita 17-12-32
Carthage (boats) 17-12-32
Comorin 17-12-32
Vita 17-12-32
Bahadurl 17-12-32
Saraswati 17-12-32
Tarantia 17-12-32

EXPORTS.

Dec. 19.

S S Masula for Dunkirk: 220 bales cotton raw A Padar and Co; 1334 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 40 bales wool raw A Firoz; 100 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

For Hull: 1490 bags castor seed Birla Bros; 1412 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 3696 bags linseed K M Nathoo.

For London: 6 bales cotton rags E Lister and Co; 32 bales cotton and wollen rags E Noorbhoy; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes Kishauprasad and Co; 400 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox & Kings Ltd; 200 bags groundnut kernals Ishwardas and Co; 100 bags appricot kernals 465 bags groundnut S M Rajgor and Co;

For Alexandretta: 62 bales cotton twist A H Diab; 30 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa: 32 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth: 10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 40 drums groundnut oil H V Oomerbhoy; 5336 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 52 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhlal and Co; 170 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.

For Glasgow: 26 drums castor oil 40 drums groundnut oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 40 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy; 33 drums castor oil W Latham and Co.

For Manchester: 62 drums castor oil W Latham and Co; 78 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 240 drums groundnut oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 25 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

S S Sumatra for Marseilles: 633 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Tergestea for Trieste: 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 63 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Venice: 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Neuenfels for Antwerp: 270 bags plantago seed F F Campbell and Co.

S S Paris Maru for Kobe: 25 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Fuku Maru for Kobe: 150 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 1 bale cotton raw N Fatehally.

For Nagoya: 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Taian Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 19.

S S Burdwan, Agents M M and Co from London: 41 cases thinner, 50 cases chewing gum; 80 cases jams; 76 cases ropes; 267 cases boot polish; 150 cases borax; 40 cases rubber tyres; 350 cases q oats; 142 cases medicine; 23cases cigarettes; 71 cases castor oil; 60 cases e'ware; 50 cases malt; 221 cases chocolates; 55 cases ripe clay; 35 cases ovaltine; 37 cases soap; 210 cases wincarnish; 119 cases grapes; 69 cases o'stores; 125 cases dried milk; 200 cases beer; 270 cases provision; 121 cases paper; 120 cases disets; 38 cases o'stalvalt; 21 cases gramophone; 130 cases preserves; 403 cases gin; 173 cases newspaper; 126 cases wine; 120 cases cement; 150 cases biscuits; 775 cases whisky; 110 drums varnish; 793 drums paint; 4110 drums linseed oil; 250 drums lubricating oil; 150 cases whitings.

From Rotterdam: 40 cases millboards; 25 cases starch; 20 cases cheese.

From Amsterdam: 200 cases caraway seed; 100 cases beer; 22 cases cheese.

From Middlesbro: 104 bundles expanded metal; 65 bundles bars.

From Bordeaux: 505 cases brandy; 43 cases preserves; 20 cases vine.

From Port Said: 150 bales cotton.

S S Bandra Agents M M and Co from Mahmerah: 49 bags beams; 23 bags dates; 85 bags wool; 20 bags almonds; 41 bales cotton.

From Bushire: 29 bags almond kernals; 30 bags raisin; 21 bales wool.

From B'Abbas: 158 bales cotton; 215 bags raisin; 268 bags dates; 84 bags assafoetida; 33 bags pistas.

From Muscat: 101 bags pomagranates; 2215 bags dates; 26 bundles fish (salted); 1 bundle specie; 1 cover i q nates; 1 bundle gold.

From Dubai: 8 tins pearls; 3 tins gold; 1 bundle specie.

From Bahrein: 4 tins gold and gold sovereigns; 4 tins pearls; 1 tin specie.

S S Maloja Agents M M and Co from Melbourne: 150 casks tallow; 63 cases cvd fruits; 65 cases drippings.

From Hobart: 323 cases jams; 28 cases fruits.

From Christchurch: 188 casks tallow; 11 cases cheese.

From Sydney: 51 pipes tallow.

From Brisbane: 19 cases tallow.

RISING GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Figures For November

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue excluding Salt revenue as per figures issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India is as under:—

	Rs.
November 1932	5,11.67,000
November 1931	3,90,66,000
November 1930	3,59.90,000

EIGHT MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER.

	Rs.
1932	36,97,51,000
1931	29.10.17,000
1930	30,92,61,000

MADRAS VS. CEYLON

Strong Team Chosen

The Ceylon Cricketers are scheduled to arrive in Madras on January 6th and the Madras Cricket Association have arranged a three-day match at Chepauk on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 7th, 8th and 9th.

The following have already been invited to play for Madras:—Capt. C. K. Naidu, Messrs. H. P. Ward, P. E. Palia, C. P. Johnstone, J. W. Hitch, P. N. Miller and R. Nailer.

It is understood that the remaining selections are likely to be made from the following: Messrs. M. J. Gopalan, A. G. Ram Singh, C. Ramaswami, S. M. Hadi, J. L. W. Bowley, T. C. Narasimham, A. V. Krishnaswami, Captains Rogers and White.

The following telegram to the Zamorin of Calicut:—"The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association requests your Highness to open the doors of the Guruvayur Temple to all classes of Hindus including the Depressed Classes.

The annual session of the Bharat Varshiya Digambar Jain Parishad will be held a t Saharanpur, U.P. on the 30th and 31st inst. under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Sahu Jugmander Das, Rais of Najibabad.

The 4th Session of the "Yadubanshi Ahir Mahasabha" will be held in Bombay on the 26th and 27th inst. under the Presidentship of the "Grand Old Man of Bombay" Shriman Sheth Shrawan Durgaram.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Magsar Vad 7, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 21, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 15, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 6m.
Sunset—6h. 6m.
Hightide—4-18, 16-51.
Lowtide—10-52, 22-24.

Phases of the Moon:—Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m. New moon 27th Dec. 4h. 52m. p.m.

Improvement Board Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Sydenham College of Commerce College Day. Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambli presiding. 5-45 p.m

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Let Us Love and Laugh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—"Is Everybody Happy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tarzan the Ape Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON — " Bhartruhari " Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Platinum Blonde". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END — "Shyam Sundar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Khuda Dost". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"She Wanted a Millionaire." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla)—"Round the World in 80 minutes". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. gramophone records; 4-30 p.m. Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on women's education (in Gujerati); 9 p.m. news in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. Prof. N. Vyas, light music with D. Parwatkar (sarangi).

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS:—Under the auspices of Dadar Co-operative Institute, Mr. D. R. Kale will deliver his lecture on Constitution and Management of Co-operative Societies, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Currimbhoy Institute Hall Parel.

MAGIC-LANTERN LECTURE FOR WOMEN:—Under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League at its Parel Centre a magic lantern lecture on "Insects Carriers of diseases" was delivered by Dr. T. H. Talvalkar, on Saturday last at the Damodar Thakarsey Hall Parel, Bombay, which was much appreciated.

MANDVI—ARYA SAMAJ:—Pandit Dhirajlal Sharma will deliver on "Path to progress" in Mandvi Arya-Samaj Mandir (Masjid Bunder Road Chinai Building) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CALL TO GANDHI SEVA SENA WORKERS:—All the workers of the Gandhi Seva Sena who have taken books for collecting the signatures of caste Hindus who are in favour of opening the Guruvayur Temple to all Hindus including the so-called Depressed Classes are requested to return them by to-day (Tuesday) to their respective Group Leaders or (1) to the Office of the Sena, 179, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort and (2) to the enquiry Office, Servants of India Society Bldg., Sandhurst Road, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 18th idem and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

Clan Line Steamer Clan Mac whiter arrived Suez evening of 16th instant.

The Steamer "Clan Mackenzie" left Liverpool in the evening of Friday (December 16th).

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 11-30 p.m. on the 18th inst. and left there at 7 a.m. the following day.

FOR YOU and YOUR CHILDREN

A CHRISTMAS FEAST

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

MOVIE CRAZY

AT

PATHE

DEC. 24TH

Advance Booking
Absolutely Imperative
S. Roses or the Theatre
Phone 41561.

DESHMUKH HITS HARD

Corporation Not For Millowners Only

HEATED DEBATE ON IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN COTTON

The proposal to levy an import duty of Re. 1 on every bale of foreign cotton imported in the city was shelved to a Committee for report at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh gave a stinging reply to those who advanced the argument that the mill industry would be ruined if the duty was imposed, and declared that the Corporation could not safeguard the interest of the mill industry alone which was a cancer in the body politic of India "sucking its blood and absorbing its vitality". He asked the City Fathers to support the measure in the name of patriotism and in the interests of the agriculturists.

The members of the Progressive Party of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were present in their full strength at the adjourned meeting of the Corporation held on Monday afternoon to vote on the question of levying a town duty on foreign cotton imported into the city.

The resolution on the subject which was moved by Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha was opposed by Mr. H. P. Mody and the members of his party who succeeded in referring the matter to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, which procedure was characterised by the mover as an attempt to postpone the matter "sine die."

An amendment moved by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and accepted by Mr. Mitha referring the matter to a special committee presided over by the Mayor with a request to submit a report within a fortnight was defeated.

NOT FOR MILL-OWNERS ONLY.

Dr. Deshmukh give a stinging reply to the contention advanced by Mr. Mody that if the proposal was passed the trade of Bombay would be ruined. He reminded Mr. Mody that the Corporation did not belong to the Mill-owners' Association, nor could they expect a civic body to safeguard the interests of the mill magnates alone. They had to look at the question from the point of view of the cotton growers and agriculturists also. The mill industry was being maintained at the expense of the country and the consumers and he asked how long the industry was going to remain as a cancer on the body politic of India sucking its blood and absorbing its vitality. If a few mill-owners were entitled to protection against foreign competition, the speaker thought the agriculturists who formed 90 per cent of the population needed protection as urgently. The proposition only sought to levy a rupee on every bale of foreign cotton imported into the city, as the same levy was being imposed on Indian cotton. The mill-owners who cried for protection against foreign competition could not in the same breath wish to penalise Indian cotton growers so that the foreign growers may be benefitted.

MATHAI'S REVELATIONS.

The speaker continuing said that it was a sad commentary on the organisation of the mill industry that it should have been left for the Chairman of the Tariff Board, Dr. Mathai, to reveal during the course of the textile inquiry that fine staple cotton can be produced in this country and can replace the foreign cotton now being imported by the Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners.

Mr. Mody was heard to remark: That is not a fact.

Dr. Deshmukh retorted by saying that the representative of the mill-owners could not deny the fact before the Tariff Board. The speaker challenged the statement that the trade of Bombay would be diverted by the levy. The danger pointed out by Mr. Mody, he said, was that the produce of finer cloth would have to be stopped. He asked whether the majority of Indians really wore finer cloth. The farmers and agriculturists were on the brink of starvation and it did not matters to them whether they wore fine cloth or coarse cloth. It was also rediculous to suggest that the Government of India would pounce upon this source of revenue, and on that ground, they should not consider the question. The Corporation he said, was considering all sorts of taxation proposals to meet the deficit budget. The general tax was increased by one per cent and a proposal was countenanced by members that people coming into Bombay from the suburbs should be taxed. But the millowners seemed to fight shy of affording protection to Indian cotton growers as evidenced by their opposition to tax foreign cotton. Dr. Deshmukh asked every City Father to support the resolution both as a patriotic duty and as an act intended to support the producers of wealth in the country, namely, the agriculturists. But as the subject needed to be very carefully considered, he moved an amendment that the matter be referred to a special committee.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee who thought that the arguments advanced by the previous speaker were sound.

Mr. Ezra was of opinion that the levy would sound the death knell of Bombay's trade which was already on the decline, owing to the import duty on Indian cotton.

DANGER OF NEW LEVY.

Mr. W. R. S. Sharp, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, said that the import duty on Indian cotton had already done incalculable harm to Bombay's trade, and a new levy on foreign cotton was in no way going to benefit either the city or the Indian cotton growers. He said that the import duty on Indian cotton was imposed by the Government of India in 1920. That duty was levied for the purpose of assisting the Govednment in their development housing schemes. As a sop to the municipality and to stifle municipal opposition, Government agreed to give 3/7ths. of the proceeds of the duty to the Corporation. Up to date, that duty had cost the cotton trade of Bombay over 3 1/2 crores of rupees. He submitted that the harm done to the trade of Bombay by that duty was daily becoming serious, and unless the protests made by the Chambers of Commerce and the cotton industry wre listened to by the Government, it would become incalculable. Since the duty was levied, the export trade of Karacri had increased from 300 to 400 per cent, and Bombay was losing its position as the cotton emporium of India. The revenues of the Port Trust which paid Rs. 15 lakhs in taxes annually to the municipality had also suffered, and he asked the Corporation not to help the diversion of trade by supporting the new cess.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

Mr. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner, blamed Dr. Deshmukh for introducing heat in the discussion and bringing in irrievent matters. The Corporation was concerned neither with the mill industrry nor the foreign trade, but with the interests of the city. Considered from the point of view of the city, he thought there was no question that the proposal was not in the interests of the city. (A voice: question). It was not a matter of question, but a fact. He pointed out that the Government of India had imposed a duty on cotton, and the result had been that 40 per cent of the cotton import trade had diverted from the port of Bombay to the port of Bhavnagar. He had learnt from the Chairman of the Port Trust that before the imposition of the duty, a godown was specially provided for imported cotton, but now that godown was mostly empty. If there was a drop in the trade of the city, Government revenue would also become less, and the result would be that they would think of new taxation, and the city would have to bear it. If the Port Trust suffered naturally, the Municipality would also suffer and the loss would reflect not only on the municipality but on every broker, mukadam and khatarawalla. The Commissioner remarked that competent men had found that the import duty on Indian cotton had done immense harm.

Dr. Deshmukh: Then remove it.

The Commissioner replied that it was not his concern and remarked that he supported the amendment of Mr. Tairsee referring the matter to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the matter should be referred to the same Committee with the rider that it should report within 2 months, and if necessary, examine experts on the subject.

GOVT. BLAMED.

Mr. Mitha in replying to the debate said that Mr. Boman Behram" amendment was simply an attempt to postpone the matter indefinitely. The same subject was raised in February last, and it was referred to a Committee and although 8 months had passed, no report was forthcoming. He argued that the diversion of trade was due to causes other than the duty on cotton. Until the Government ceased the policy of heavy taxation, the port of Bombay had no chance of improving. The speaker was himself an exporter of cotton, and he found the Bombay port very costly and had to export it from Goa. Similarly, the Bhavnagar Port gave better facilities to exporters by providing godowns free of cost, while Bombay charged a heavy fee. He asked the city fathers to suppodt the amendment of Dr. Deshmukh which he accepted.

Mr. Boman Behram's amendment was put to vote and was declared carried. 44 voting for the amendment and 17 against.

It was passed to division and was again carried as a substantive proposition by 41 votes to 22.

MAYOR WISHES HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Before the Corporation rose, the Mayor wished the City Fathers a happy new year and a brighter future for the City and adjourned till January 9.

SANT "TUKARAM"

Staged By "The Shama' Players"

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

The re-appearance of the "Shama'a Players" after a quiet interlude is, of course, welcome. For, their previous record of work is not forgotten by those interested in the advancement of the theatre in India.

Sant "Tukaram" staged by them at the Opera on Saturday and Sunday evening allocated a select audience. It should have appealed a wider audience. Admitting the obvious limitations of the theme, the growth of the individual, the saint and reclaimer its dramatic rendering was perceptibly accentuated by the songs which Syt. Harin Chattopadhyaya translated with punctuated and expressive music. His role of the Saint was similarly and consciously planned and effective. Srimati Sunalini Devi who acted the Saint's wife depicted her part with her accustomed confidence and vigour and, on occasions even evoked very audible response and laughter from the audience. The two leading characters of the playlet were well-supported by their colleagues the 'Shama'a Players".

The "sets" were thought out and designed with care. They were at once appropriate and significant. Fortunately these simple planning of the stage craft is becoming a general feature of the plays and ylaylets usually staged by the intelligentsia, what was most remarkable, however, was the guiding restraint of the light. In fact, the lighting was the outstanding stage-craft for the evening.

HUNGARIAN ARTISTS

Visit Bombay And Open Exhibition Of Paintings

Mrs. Sass Brunner and her daughter Miss Elizabeth Brunner, the reputed Hungarian artists will exhibit their paintings on Wednesday at the North Wing of the University extension buildings. The exhibition will be opened by the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont on Wednesday. These reputed artists have stayed in India for three years and have obtained their ideas and experience of the country by the other than the set tourist methods. They have tramped long and dreary miles to isolate villages and mixed with all grades and sections of the people. They stayed for nearly two years at Shantiniketan with Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore and have cultivated an outlook sensitive to the manifold artistic appeal of the people, their life and surrounding. Both in portraiture and landscpes they have suceeded in obtaining wide recognition in Northern India and they were fortunate in Simla where their exhibition was opened by their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon who bought some of their paintings. Their ehhibition is, thus, of unquestionable interest to all those who are eager to match the progress and advancement of art in India. Besides, it is always wholesome and healthy to see ourselves as others see us. To the artists in the city it will be more than curiosity that will lead them to the exhibition. For, they will find here an interesting combination of what is called "realism" directed by a spiritual outlook.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS IN PUPALA CASE

DEFENCE COUNSEL SUGGESTS "RELIGIOUS FANATICISM" AS MOTIVE FOR ACCUSATION

Bombay, Monday.

A number of witnesses, mostly police officers, gave evidence for the prosecution at the High Court Sessions to-day, when further hearing was resumed of the Kamatipura murder case in which Pupala and four other Hindus are charged with, murder, rioting and other offences in connection with the murder of a Mahomedan on May 16 last during the communal riots.

Alu Ibrahim, a police informant and master of the previous witness Raven, was recalled to-day for further evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said that there was a mistake in the name of the police officer he mentioned in the lower court, who took down his statement.

COMMUNAL ENMITY.

The first and second accused are leaders of the Kamatis in Kamatipura?—Yes.

You know that they are respectable people, owning property?—I cannot say whether they are respectable people, but they own property.

Muslims were killing Hindus and Hindus were killing Muslims in May last, and there was bitter enmity between the two communities?—Yes.

I put it to you that you have put up Ravan to make this false story o implicate Pupala and Moreshwar?—I have no business to do that.

I am putting it to you that you are a fanatic, and that some Muslim fanatics and you, out of religious animosity, have put up Ravan to implicate Pupala and others?—I supplied the information exactly as I was told by Ravan.

The next witness, Inspector Dharkar deposed how he made a vain search of the cisterns on the information supplied by Alu.

Deputy Inspector Savant was the next witness for the prosecution.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said he recorded the statement of Hussenshah Jamalshah, the "dargah keeper". From the 17th May, a police guard was kept at the junction of 5th Kamatipura Lane.

Inspector Bhatkal, examined by Mr. Somji, said that he was in charge of Nagpada Police station in May last. On 15th May, he went to a dargah at 5th Kamatipura Lane where tazia was erected by Husseinshah Jamalshah. It was damaged by rioters. Witness went there again the next day, and found it burnt down. A few days later, receiving information that a Mahomedan was murdered and his body was dumped in one of the "tanks," he had a search made by Inspector Dharkar, but nothing was found. Then he called Ravana who was in the police lock-up, and took his statement.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

During the riots, No. 1 had organised the Hindu volunteer corps in Kamatipura.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker witness said Nos. 1 and 2 were respectable and influential people in the Kamatipura locality. No. 1 was a member of the Peace Committee during the riots No. 2 also was an influential man. No 1 had housed a large number of Hindus in the compound where the dead body was supposed to have been concealed.

On 16th May, witness passed through the Bazar Road several times between 1 and 5 p.m. He did not see any pool of blood. The curfew order was promulgated, and witness took care to inform the police and the military to see that it was rigidly enforced.

RAVAN'S STATEMENT.

Dy. Inspector Raymond, giving evidence, stated that he took down the statement of Sitappa Ravan and others. Several volunteers were working under accused No. 1. 14 of them were arrested by witness for disobeying the curfew order at about 1 a.m. at night There was a "shop" with stretchers in it, which was said to be used for treating the injured Hindus.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said that early in June, he arrested 14 volunteers. Pupala then saw the Superintendent and gave an undertaking that he would close the shop" and, therefore the volunteers were released.

Replying to further questions, witness said that Babu made a statement to him with regard to a murder. He was brought to him by Ravan. Ravan was not sleeping at the police station, nor was he under the control of witness. If Ravan said to the contrary on these points, it was not true. On 25th June when witness took down Ravan's statement, he did not ask the latter whether there were any people to support his story. Witness first wanted to ascertain whether there was any dead body in the drain. He thought it was not proper at that stage to ask Ravan about his witnesses. He did not enquire about the witnesses for more than a month after Ravan made the statement. On this point witness was closely cross-examined by Mr. Velinker who repeated the question, in different forms.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday when the accused will be asked to make their defence as the prosecution evidence is now over.

LATEST COTTON PRICE.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Dec. 19.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.03
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.03
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.95
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April-May Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.00
To-day's Opening Rate...	5.08
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.02
Difference	plus .02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 19.

Silver Forward	17 Unchanged.
Silver Ready	17 1/16 Unchanged.

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Ready Silver	Rs. 51	6	01
Posh	Rs. 51	8	0
Gold	Rs. 30	6	6
Guinea	Rs. 19	1	3

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service For "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 19.

Previous Closing ...	3.31 1/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.31 5/8

T. T. ON LONDON

London, Dec. 19.

Previous Closing ...	3.31 1/8
To-day's Opening ...	3.31 1/4
To-day's Closing ...	3.31 7/8

GIVE A CHANCE TO HARIJAN

Deorukhkar's Appeal

Mr. Deorukhkar has issued the following statement:—

As yiu are aware. I have offered myself as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation from the "C" Ward, which will take place to-day.

I am glad to announce that four of my competitors have been good enough to withdraw their candidature in ry favour. Unfirtunately, it has not been possible to persuade all to withdraw also and enabled me to get retrned to the Corporation without opposition. It has therefore unfortunately fallen to my lot to contest the election.

I have been induced to stand for this ward only at the instance of my friends who believe that my success in this election will mobilise public opinion n favour of removal of 'Untuchability'.

The Hindu community is one and indivisible. Mahatmaji has been offering his precious life for it. May I expect every lover of the national cause and the solidarity of Hindu community to given an opportunity to a Harijan to serve the cause.

Withdrawal In Favour Of Mr. Deorukhkar

Mr. Dwarkadas Soonderdas Narayandas writes:—

I am one of the candidates for the Municipal bye-election for "C" (Bhuleshwar Ward) to be held to-morrow Tuesday the 20th inst. After my candidature I found that among other candidates there was also Harijan candidate Mr. Deorukhkar. My friends also requested me to withdraw my candidature in favour of the said Mr. Deorukhkar the leader of the so-called 'Untouchables.' My friends also persuaded me to do so in view of the present agitation for opening up of the Guruvayur Temple for the Harijans and therefore it is not considered desirable that the reformer like myself should contest the election against Mr. Deorukhkar. I have and am always taking part in the public movement for the removal of 'Untouchability' and have also taken a prominent part in helping to throw open various Hindu temples to the Harijans in Bombay.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY

Firm's Employee Arrested

One han has been arrested by the Palton Road Police in connection with the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000 which occurred on Monday at Messrs. Jewellers' Ltd. at Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The theft was discovered by the Manager who found 15 pieces of jewels missing from his desk. The police were communicated witt. Inspector Klein and Sergeant Rimmer made inquiries and arrested one Baboo an employee in the firm.

Another man suspected to be implicated in the theft is absconding

3RD WEEK!

ALL RECORDS BROKEN FOR ENTHUSIASM & ATTENDANCE

Come To The 4 P.M. Matinees and Avoid The Rush & Crowds

THE CAPITOL

3—SHOWS DAILY—3
TO COPE WITH THE CROWD
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's GIANT JUNGLE THRILLER

TARZAN

The Ape Man

Greater Than "Trader Horn"

PRIMITIVE LIFE! FREE LOVE!
WILD ANIMAL THRILLS!
TENSE SITUATIONS!

BRING ALONG THE FAMILY

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

She was in the Blue Book ... he wasn't even in the phone book. But—Love found a way!
PLATINUM BLONDE
a Columbia picture
a FRANK CAPRA hit with
Loretta Young
Robert Williams
Jean Harlow

KRAZY KAT— PARAMOUNT NEWS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1932

THE MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ELECTIONS

The elections to the vacancies in public bodies, caused by resignations from the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee, raise some very interesting principles affecting public life in the country. The resigning members have not dared to test the opinion of their constituency in several instances, so that they cannot say how the Chamber as a whole views their action in resigning on the issue of Sir Purshottamdas's decision to go to the Round Table Conference expressly disowning representative capacity regarding the Indian commercial community. Had they taken up the challenge involved in their own resignations, the resigning gentlemen would, we are certain, have soon discovered that the general body of the Chamber have no sympathy with the tactics of those who treat the sentiment of their constituency with such scurvy courtesy.

BEST CHOICE.

In the instances, however, in which the challenge has been taken up, and fresh elections have to be held, we doubt if the issues on which these elections are going to turn would in any way help the proper appreciation of such precedents in the domain of self-government. The President of the Chamber having resigned, his place was filled in without any contest. As the late President had resigned, not so much because of any difference in policy or principle with his colleagues in the Committee, but because the differences between the Committee members made him feel an awkwardness in continuing in the Chair, there was really no vital principle at stake in that election, and so it seemed to not entirely out of the fitness of things that no contest took place for the Presidential Chair Mr. Matani, the new President, is the best choice the Chamber as a whole cold have made, irrespective of party considerations.

BRIDGING THE GULF.

Except a certain small measure of constitutional slowness,—which he shares with Sir Chunilal Mehta.—Mr. Matani has all the experience and knowledge of Chamber concerns that should make even his present brief tenure of the office of the Chamber President a creditable success. If his native moderation and 'savoire faire' helps to bridge the gulf that seems to have needlessly grown up between the two wings of this body, and the new year's elections are held,—as we gather they are likely to be,—on non-Party lines, as the result of a compromise, he would have rendered the commercial community even a greater service than would appear at first sight even to his warmest admirers. His courage in taking the helm, for such a brief span, and under such stormy conditions, cannot but merit unqualified praise from all sides.

TRUE NATIONALIST.

On the contested cases, however, we wish we could pronounce the same happy verdict. The Nationalist section have, however, put up, for the Municipal seat, a "Liberal" candidate known to be such not by any political professions or municipal service of his own, but by family traditions and connections. On the other side is a gentleman, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, who, though a millionaire and a Raja Bahadur, has nevertheless been known, for years past, as a staunch Nationalist, in thought as well as in deed. It must be pretty well known—at least to the group calling itself Nationalist in the Chamber.—that, early in this year, when the Ordinance regime had just commenced, and when the Chamber stalwarts were seeking to record a public protest against that regime while their President frankly disowned the responsibility of presiding at a public meeting under the auspices of the Chamber, Mr. Govindlal was almost certain to have accepted the invitation to preside, had the meeting been allowed to have been held.

STAND FOR PRINCIPLES.

As for personal views and predilections, Mr. Setalvad's record cannot possibly compare with Raja Bahadur Govindlal's, nor commend itself to the standpoint of a genuine Nationalist. The fact that the "Nationalist" group have put up this candidate, without anything like a declaration of principle or policy, to mark their candidate out as distinctly a nationalist, drives home the suspicion that the difference, if any, between the "Nationalist" and the Millionaire parties in the Chamber are a matter of personality rather than of principle on any problem of national, or commercial, life. And so long as the self-styled Nationalists fight a battle of personality, rather than of principle, they would lose. We trust, then, that under these circumstances, the rank and file of the Chamber will not be swayed merely by names and personalities; but would teach an object lesson as to the value of principle and policy regarding the conduct of the Chamber's business or the nation's politics. Sufficiently distinctive as to entitle them to be called truly nationalists by all

LEAVING MAIN ISSUE UNDECIDED.

The same lack of any difference on points of principle appears in the Port Trust bye-election. Mr. Chunilal Mehta was, for a time, a member, we understand, of the Nationalist group but he seems to have reconsidered his position. At any rate his candidature is, by no means, remarkable for any distinction on principle from that of his rival. Those who have seen Mr. Mehta at work will, of course, have their own judgment of that work, especially in contrast with the member whose place he is seeking to take. In contrast, however, with his competitor, the Chamber would have to make a choice between one who is known, and another who is compartively less known, to the generality of the members outside his particular line of business. There is really no material difference of principle between them that we can find. The Chamber as a whole might also be in the same predicament, for all we can say to the contrary; and so the result of this election cannot be considered to be at all decisive, on the main issue which has at all necessitated the election. We must accordingly wait for the general committee elections, if at all they are to take place, for testing the real feeling of the Chamber as a whole.

Decisive Phase Of Art In India

Is it weak memory, lack of historic purspective or sheer shortsight that persuades, at the time when sober statesmanship and balanced judgment are more than ever in urgent demand and indispensable, Great Britain to overlook the international significance of its cultural prestige? The French colonial administration has been said to be redeemed by the catholic outlook of Marshal Lyantey whose artistic insight and solicitude for archaeological advancement and historic scholarship in the East secured for him internationl appreciation and repute. Is this example from France of any importance to the group in London whose usurped friendship for Indian art has led then, not only to overlook the conditions, needs, demands and aspirations of art and artists in India but to obstruct as well, with scarcely disguised hostility, almost every plan and programme originating in India for the nation-wide-advancement of art?

LONDON "FRIENDS".

Ever since the building of New Delhi was projected down to the moment when the decorations at India House in London were planned and executed this group has been busy obtaining both sanction and funds from the Government of India for extraneous schemes in preference to Indian schemes formulated in India for advancement of art in India. The characteristic outlook of the "friends" of Indian art in London was perhaps never before brought in such vivid contrast as at the time when Sir Bhudenra Nath Mitra flinging the arm of "financial" stringency" across the path of the Prize of Delhi Scheme allowed. Sir Atul Chatterji and his nominated "authority" on Indian art, Sir William Rothenstein, of South Kensington fame, to pass by Indian demands and aspirations with magnificent disclaim. Was there a protest from "friends" of Indian art in London? Was the India Society, believed to be in existence for the "friendly" advancement of Indian art, perturbed?

BUSY MAKING "GESTURES".

How could it be? It was too absorbed in achieving another magnificent and, of course, "friendly" gesture for Indian art to waste its times thinking of the actual necessities of art in India. The friends and admirers of Sir William Rothenstein and of the India Society in India were asked to collect support and funds for the "Oriental" Museum for which the India Society and the "friends" in London had cultivated sudden and manifest attachment. How could they afford to think of art and artists in India? Mr. Shillidy, the Secretary, Industries Department, Government of India, had only to get up in the Council of State to render Sir Pheroze Sethna and Indian opinion and demands inaudible and ineffective. And, Sir William Rothenstein had only to write a chit for his proteges to proclaim to the world the Supremacy of South Kensington over conditions, claims and aspirations of art in India. Probably, it will be sometime yet before "frends" of Indian art in London would know the nation's mind about the last but not the least of the magnificent gestures Art in India has reached its decisive phase. The School of Art, Bombay, for example, has been making truly heroic efforts to stabilise not less the adequate facilities of tution and employment of Indian artists than the aims and objectives, which it has helped to specify and define, of Indian art.

BOMBAY'S SYSTEMATISED EFFORT.

While South Kensington was still in the dreamlands, still unconscious, more or less, of the necessity or significance of large-scale mural paintings, Bombay had already inaugurated regime of systematised attention which restored vitality to art in India and reclaimed its classic mural paintings from the backward position where they were pushed by the literary enthusiasts of the South Kensington brand of "revival" that systematised attention culminated in the scheme which the Prize of Delhi Committee formulated. It revealed the most sifingcant historic fact that never before, was a nation-wide effort made to assert the legitimate and indisputable claims of the Indian artist. New Delhi which should have been the beginning of the definite and far-sighted recognition of those claims and the appropriate token of all those English pioneers who steadifastly and without promise of reward or recognition advanced in the dark period of the country's history archaeology, art and culture, that New Delhi marked, on the contrary, the beginning of a short-sighted policy which treated with indifference the claims of Indian artists.

PETTY-MINDED.

History will alone decide the nation's reaction to the petty attitude adopted by the Government of India. In the meantime it is, perhaps not yet too late to acquaint the Government of India with the feeling aroused in this Presidency. His Excellency the Viceroy had, we hope, the means and the most uncommon opportunity of knowing during his recent stay in this city how, a movement of vital importance to Indian art and artists, a movement to which the Government of Bombay and the people of the Presidency have offered their unstinted and active support has been sought to be perverted, misled and damaged by vested interests. These opportunities do not often recur. And, the moment has now arrived when the fore-sighted policy of the pioneers in the past and the most noteworthy efforts of those. Englishmen and Indian, officials as well as non-officials, in the present demand the just response from the Government of India, the response that would asigned definite international significance to the cultural status and prestige of Great Britain.

THE ORTHODOX ARE ALARMED

Stubborn Fight Over Temple Entry Issue

(By Nationalist)

Reports of the celebration of the Harijan Day show that the Anti-Untouchability campaign has got into swing nearly all over the country. And so far as the Guruvayur issue is concerned, it is no exaggeration to say that millions of caste Hindus have joined in appealing to the Zamorin of Calicut and the other trustees of the Guruvayur temple to throw it open to the Harijans without any further delay. The intensity of feeling among Caste Hindus throughout the country may be gauged from the fact, among others, that almost for the first time in the recent history of Hinduism the orthodox Hindus are fairly up in arms and are making frantic efforts to bang the door against the temple entry reform. They are organising a number of conferences under the lead of learned Shastris and Pandits, Acharyas and Mahamahopadhyayas, and the Shankaracharyas themselves.

TEN DAYS' 'BHAJANS.'

The most important of these, the All-India Varnashrama Swaraj Conference, is announced to be held at the main front, at Guruvayur itself, during the Christmas days.

The object of these conferences is evidently to persuade the Zamorin—who perhaps needs no persuasion—not to bend to the storm. He was offered the chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Varnashrama Conference but he wisely refrained from so openly allying himself with confirmed reactionaries. A 10-days' 'Bhajan' is being organised at Guruvayur by no less a person than Mr M. K. Acharya. And the Shankaracharya of Kumbhakonum Muth is reported by the Calicut correspondent of the "Hindu" to have availed himself of the Ariyathivajha ceremony of the Zamorin to present him with a shawl and silk worth about Rs. 600. "This is not usual generally," says the correspondent, "but this is a special feature of this year's installation ceremony."

GOOD SHAKE-UP NEEDED.

We welcome the conferences of the orthodox people, not so much because we expect these people to change their attitude suddenly towards reform as because we do expect that they will stimulate the reformers to make more strenous and sustained efforts to banish 'Untouchability.' The Hindu mind will be all the better for a good shaking up as a result of all these conferences and counter-conferences.

SHASTRIS TO CONFER.

We attach special importance to the Conference of Stastris that is to be organised, with Gandhiji's approval, to ascertain definitely the Shastric view on the subject of 'Untouchability'. If the consensus of opinion at the conference happens to be in favour of the proposed reform, it will be a great good in one way, as even the orthodox people will then veer round to the side of reform. If on the otherhand, the consensus is against the reform, it may be a greater good in another way. For conscientious reformers will be put to a crucial test and will have t declare unequivocally whether they will be guided by their conscience and reason and their sense of humanity or by the dicta of old obsolete texts.

Lakhs of people have already declared definitely and unequivocally in favour of the reform, whatever may be the Shastric or even Vedic view. Their position will have a special value when they stand by it in open defiance of a dogma. It will give an unprecedented impetus to the movement of religious reform inaugurated in recent times by leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand and in our own days by Mahatma Gandhi.

AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

From this point of view, it should be clear to every one that the temple entry issue is not the minor thing it appears to some people. The immediate failure of that reform, if at all it should fail, cannot but intensify the agitation for the reform, an agitation which cannot possibly stop till the reform becomes a fact. Nor will the general agitation against 'Untouchability' stop till that evil is removed root and branch. And it does not need much imagination to understand what an enormous momentum the reform movement will acquire during the process of eradicating an age-long evil in open defiance of ancient tradition and perhaps scriptural texts. It is indeed a great issue that the Hindu society is now facing. Else there would be no stir among the usually placid orthodox people.

Notes of the Day

"Pure Gamble."

Although praises of the Ottawa deal were sung in the Assembly by a section of Indian businessmen who hold that it will not affect adversely the Indian grower and the consuming interest in the country, it is evident that the business community as a whole looks with grave apprehension to India's being yoked to the Ottawa cart. The Marwadi community is known for its shrewd business instinct. Mr. Kishen Prasad, the newly elected president of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, did not hesitate to characterise the Ottawa deal as a "pure gamble." The immediate effect on Indian trade he says, will be injurious to the true interests of the country. The agreement, he points out, has already produced its effect—the prices of imported articles have gone up by ten per cent.. Ottawa is, indeed, as he says, an experiment in the dark.

"Institution In Himself."

Pundit Dinkar Shastri Kanade, a well-known Maharastra publicist, aptly described Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as "an institution in himself," in a lecture he delivered on the prospects of the Round Table Conference at Nagpur. He quoted from the British Premier's book "Awakening of India," written when he was not saddled with the responsibilities of office and felt no impulse towards Tory politics. The views advanced in that book are in sharp contrast with those relating to Indian policy which the Premier now holds. But then the Socialism which Mr. MacDonald professed even in 1923 is not the Socialism which he professes now. He knows how to trim his sails.

Free Meal To Poor Students.

Free meals for poor ill-nourished school children are now common in many progressive countries. The need for such one free meal at least during school hours for very poor students is greater in India than perhaps any other contry in the world but no serious attempt has so far been made here to supply that need. We, therefore, most cordially welcome the proposal of the U. P. Education Department to make an experiment in this direction. Having realised from long observation that "many of the students, those attending Anglo-vernacular schools in particular are found to be ill nourished and consequently of poor physique," the Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions as to how the educational institutions can combat the evil by assisting their students to obtain at least the minimum essential nourishment during school hours at a nominal cost to the students.

Value of Sprouting Gram.

The genesis of this experiment is said to be the Department's discovery of the valuable properties of sprouting gram, that is, gram which has been induced to germinate by soaking, as a most nutritious and yet very cheap food. The Department has also ascertained that the total cost of the food, including the cost of the stuff to be admixtured in order to make it more tasty, will not be more than Rs. 120 per annum for every 100 boys. Where it will not be possible for any school to afford even this sum, the nominal cost of 2 as. per month would fully cover the cost of the meal. Since gram by itself is monotonous, the Department suggests that the meal can be made more tasty by the admixture of groundnuts, almonds, lemon juice, small pieces of green ginger and other suitable stuff for flavour. We wish the experiment every success. It may be noted that gram, soaked overnight, and flavoured with a few almonds, has long been a most popular strengthening food among Indian wrestlers and athletes in training. The Bombay Education Department and Municipal School Committees may also make similar experiments, with great advantage to their students.

TURNING TRADE WIND

Baldwin's Reply In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Intensive International economic discussions in the near future were foreshadowed by Mr. Baldwin replying to questions in the House of Commons. The member suggested that the principal European Governments should confer with a view to common action to render the balance of Trade between Europe and America more favourable to the former.

Mr. Baldwin announced that the United States Government had agreed to enter into a joint examination on the whole question, and Britain was hoping that discussions would be initiated very shortly. Mr. Balwin also hoped that the Organising Committee at Geneva would have made sufficient progress with the agenda by the latter half of January to fix a date for the convocation of the World Economic Conference. —Reuter.

Indictment Against Insull

ATHENS, Dec. 19.

The file regarding the extradition of Samuel Insull transmitted to the public prosecutor contains indictments of the Grand Jury of County Coo Chicago, for 1,70,000 dollars with warrants of arrest. The case is likely to be heard on Thursday.—Reuter.

S. C. Bose's Health

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Bose, who is still in a very weak health and is unable to move about, was examined yesterday by Lt. Col. J. C. Buckley. Nothing, however, has yet been decided as to the future course of treatment. Mr. Bose who is under the police guard, is still having temperature.—A. P.

Berlin.—Herr Eduard Bernstein, who was Nestor of German Socialism, has died at the age of 83.—Reuter.

CHRISTIANS AND UNITY CONFERENCE

Will Agree To Joint Electorates With Reservations

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

Delegates are assembling for the meeting of the Unity Conference Sub-ommittee at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that Indian Christians will agree to joint electorates with the reservations only if the other communities agree and they will press if necessary for three seats on the Punjab Council and twelve seats on the Madras Council. If the delegates of other communities adopt a similar attitude a settlement cannot be expected by the 21st instant. The promoters will make every effort or it. A large number of delegates may not attend.

Mr. E. V. David, Barrister, Cawnpore, Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukherji, Rai Bahadur N. K. Mukherji and Mr. S. K. Rudra will press the Indian Christian claims as Dr. DeSouza, M. L. A., and Mr. Rallia Ram will be unable to attend. The Sikhs may be represented by fresh delegates. Very few will be able to say on after December 22 including the President. So if a settlement is to be reached, the haggling which had gone on for the past week must cease.—A. P.

Leaders Return

CALCCTTA, Dec. 19.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar and Dr. Moonje proceeded to Allahabad this evening by the Bombay Mail.—A. P.

FEDERATION OR SEPARATION

Debate In Burma Council

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

General discussion continued the whole of to-day on three motions, regarding the separation question in the Burma Legislative Council which resumed this morning.

After the Finance Member's statement ten members participated in the debate. Three, including the representative of the Burmese Chamber supported, separation while four including one Indian opposed on the Premiers constitution, and preferred Federation with right of secession which the Indian Member said was not impossible.

Representatives of the Burma Chamber said that they had decided not to record their vote, but they required more information about Finance and Indo-Burmese trade relations; but one of them opined that at present in trade matters, Burmas interest was not being properly looked after by India which recently imported Timber from Bangkok and rice from Saigon. Chettiars' representative emphasises the economic issues and informed the House that he would remain neutral. The Council adjourned till tomorrow, when the debate will be continued.—A. P.

Assembly To Meet In February

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

It has been decided that the Assembly Session should be prorogued, and the next session will be called by first of February. Under the Rules of the House, questions given notice of but not answered in the last session lapse when the fresh session is called. Thrre are fifty such questions given notice of by members, and it is expected that the members concerned will renew their notices to enable questions to be answered during the budget session. —A. P.

Bound For Calcutta

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Delhi yesterday on a short visit to Rampur and will stay there for two days before proceeding to Calcutta where Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode will spend their Christmas.

The Hon. Mr. Haig the Home Member leaves Delhi on December 23 and returns here on December 27. He leaves Delhi again on January 2 for Calcutta where the Viceroy's Executive Council meets on January 4.

Sir Joseph Bhore leaves tonight on a tour of South India whence he will return to Delhi on January 2 and immediately leave for Calcutta.—A. P.

How Bombay Observed Harijans' Day

Sports And Entertainments

On the Improvement Trust gardens, adjoining the Vanita Vishram, a function took place on Sunday last, which was the "All-India Anti-Untouchability Day." When three hundred Harijan women and children were brought from the chawls by the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena.

According to Mahatmaji's programme the caste Hindu children and the Harijan children played together and right royally did they enjoy themselves. Lady Setalvad, Chairwoman of the special Guruvayur Committee of the Gandhi Seva Sena was present all the time, and at the end of the function was photographed with some of the other ladies of the Committee and many of the Harijan guests.

The "garbas" organised by Mrs. Chanchalben Ghia were a great success. Whilst the "garbas" were going on in the portion of the Garden, the more serious-minded of the guests sat around the Bhajan mandali at the other end.

At 6 p.m. it was with the greatest difficulty that persuaded the younger of the guests were persuaded to get into the lorries for their homeward journey. All the youngsters were presented with a packet of sweets each at the end of the function.

LADY WORKERS' NAMES.

The following prominent ladies had helped to make the function a huge success:—Lady Chimanlal Setalvad, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Kalavatiben Motiwalla (Vice-President of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal), Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Maniben Chhabildas, Mrs. Jaishree Raiji, Mrs. Panna Daphtary, Mrs. Chanchalben Ghia, Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla, Mrs. Jayaben Kanuga, Mrs. Pratimaben Dhruv, Mrs. Kusumben Desai, Mrs. Kamalaben Sonawalla, Mrs. Gajraben Desai, Mrs. Gangooben Ramdas Khimji and Mrs. Nanduben Chhatrapati, Smt. Vijayaben Parikh and Smt. Rukshmaniben Parekh.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KALBADEVI.

Another unique entertainment took place on the specious terrace of Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road. Two hundred and fifty Harijan women and children were entertained on the terrace of Dahanukar Building by the members of the Japanese Bazaar. Many members of the Bazaar were present all through the entertainment. The work of amusing the guests was left to the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena.

UNTOUCHABILITY-ALIEN TO HINDUISM

Appeal To Youths To Eradicate It

At a publics meeting of the Karnatakis, consisting of ladies and gentlemen of different castes, including a number of Harijans, at Modi Street, Fort, organised by the members of the Mogaveera Literary Union, to celebrate the All-India-Anti-Untouchability Day, under the Presidency of Sjt. R. S. Padbidri, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Karnatakis in Bombay fully support the position taken by Mahatma Gandhi with reference to Untouchability, and its grave effects on India's national life and pray for the speedy and complete removal of all the disabilities of the so-called untouchables by all possible means.

(2) This meeting of the Karnatakis in Bombay request in the name of Humanity and Hindusim, the trustees of the Guruvayoor Temple, the Namboodiri and Embrandree Brahims and other orthodox sections of the Hindu community in Malabar, to invite the so-called untouchables (Cherumas, Thiyyas, Pulayas, Pariahs and others) for worshipping inside the Guruvayoor Temple and also into other temples dedicated to worshipping God, and incidentally prevent a great soul like Gandhiji from fasting unto death.

ALIEN TO HINDUISM.

Speaking on the resolutions, Sjt. Umanath Rao G. Puthli, Pandit Satyarthi Sidhantha Visharad, Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri, Messrs. S. S. Shetty and H. K. A. Kunderan laid stress on the urgent necessity of removing the blot of untouchability. The speakers showed how alien and incompatible untouchability was with pure Hindu religion.

Sjt. R. S. Padbidri, dealt at length on the origin of untouchability and its grave and detrimental effects on India's national life. Untouchability, he said, was not a religious institution, but it was purely an excrescence of a growth in the history of Hindu religion. Shastras might sanction untouchability, but they would not transcend reason he declared.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF NEGLECT.

With reference to temple entry, Sjt. Padbidri emphasised that at present temple entry had a great influence on the masses and its neglect would retard the social and moral repolution that was taking place to-day. He appealed to the youth of the country to kill untouchability which, in turn, would destroy the inequitous socio-religious system—that is the caste system.

Meeting And Gurba Dance At Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz observed the Anti-Untouchability Day splendidly. In the morning at a public meeting held on the Tennis Court of Viller Villa the following resolution was proposed by Mr. J. K. Mehta and unanimously carried:

"This meeting is of opinion that untouchability as such is opposed to the fundamental principles of Justice and equality which are the basis of Hinduism, and therefore, it is essential and desirable for Hindu religion that the gates of Guruvayur Temple are thrown open to the Harijans. This meeting also appeals to the Zamorin to take necessary steps for this object without loss of time."

Among the speakers were Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mr. Sitaram Sharma and others.

In the evening, at 4 p.m. Harijan sisters from Valpakhadi gave a splendid performance of 'garba' dance in Mohan Villa. Other Hindu ladies and girls joined them in the function.

Some of the prominent caste Hindu ladies of Bombay and Harijan women who took part in the social gathering at Vanita Vishram on Sunday.

Caste Hindu and Harijan children at play at Vanita Vishram at the social gathering held on Sunday.

Sports And Mixed Gathering At Amreli

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Dec. 19.

The Anti-Untouchability Day was observed in Amreli under the auspices of the Kathiawar League, Amreli Branch. A mixed gathering of Harijan and caste Hindu boys was organised. Games and sports were held.

A public meeting was held in the evening. A resolution was passed and wired requestng Shree Zamorin to open the door of Guruvayur Manoir to Harijans, and avert the impending national calamity. Speeches were delivered for the removal of Untouchability and self-purification Prizes were distributed to winners in the sports.

Fund was collected for the uplift work. A bhajan mandal of Harijan and caste Hindus was organised.

Meeting And Procession At Indore

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 19.

The Anti-Untouchability Day was observed in the Arya Samaj Hall, Shreemati Kamalabai Kibe, wife of Rao Bahadur Mdhavrao Kibe, deputy Prime Minister, presided. Messrs. Sukhsampattirai Bhandari, Vadhya Mahadev, Chandrashekar Pathak, Keshavrao Karnik and others deliveered stirring speeches on the removal of untouchability.

The President appealed to the audience to do away with the curse of untouchability and throw light on various social problems.

Ladies formed a procession and paraded the streets singing slogans of anti-untouchability.

Anti-Untouchability Day At Junagad

(From A Correspondent).

JUNAGAD, Dec. 19.

In spite of the opposition of Sanatanists the anti-untouchability day was celebrated here on Sunday. At a public meeting, under the presidentship of Sorath Mahajans President, Mr. Nasingh Prasad Vakil, a resolution was passed requesting the Zamorin to open the Guruvayur Temple for Harijans.

The Bahauddin College Union, under the presidentship of Mrs. Joshi, and the students unanimously passed a resolution requesting Zamorin to open the Guruvayur Temple.

Harijan Day At Mandvi

On the 18th instant, the Hindu citizens of Mandvi headed by Dr. Poonsey Meisheri, President of 'B' Ward Anti-Untouchability Committee proceeded along with Harijans to the temple of Shamshwar Mahadev to offer worship. The procession was led by a group of Harijan girls. A nicely decorated motor lorry, with Guruvayur coloured posters containing about 40 Harijan boys and girls shouting slogans Remove untouchability, give equal rights to Harijans, etc. At 9 p.m. there was Satyanarayan Pooja at Vadgadi, where the Harijans came in large numbers and took "Prasad" with other Hindus.

Anti-Untouchability At Benares

BENARES, Dec 19.

The All-India Anti-untouchability day was observed here yesterday when processions were taken out and a public meeting in support of the removal of untouchability was held in the evening.

A section of the orthodox Sanatanists who disapprove of the temple entry by the untouchables also organised a procession and meeting to give expression to their views.—A.P.

Meerut For Temple Entry

MEERUT, Dec. 19.

Yesterday Meerut celebrated the anti-Touchability by taking the prabhat pheri procession. Collections were made throughout day. A meeting was held at Azad Maidan, Bhai Ronprasad presiding, Pandit Krishnaand Pant, a leading Sanatanist and Sanskrit scholar, moved a resolution insisting the Zamorin to throw open the Guruvayur temple for Harijans. He quoted copious extracts from the Sastras in favour of Harijans entering the temples.—A. P.

ZAMORIN ADAMANT

Sir Lalubhai's Statement

CALICUT, Dec. 19.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas interviewed the Zamorin on Saturday evening at Kottakal on the Guruvayoor temple entry question In a statement., Sir Lalubhai says that the Zamorin gave him a patient hearing not converting his arguments, but pointed out the difficulty of doing anything opposed to custom and tradition. Sir Lalubhai came away with the idea that the Zamorin did not see any reason yet to depart from the position he had already taken.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas accompanied by Mr. Kelappan went to Guruvayoor to-day.

The Zamorin received telegrams from the Sankaracharyas of Karweer and Govardhanath Mutts advising him to be firm and not admit untouchables into the Guruvayoor temple.

MOONJE'S APPEAL.

Dr. Moonje wires: "The Hindu Mahasabha appeals to the opening of the Guruvayoor temple to untouchables. Sanatana Dharma does not sanction hereditary untouchability, and allows change of customs according to changed circumstances."—A. P.

Calcutta's Call To Zamorin

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Resolutions requesting the Zamorin to throw open the Guruvayur Temple to untouchables, thus earning the gratitude of the entire Hindu Community and avoiding the necessity on the part of Gandhiji to undertake the intended fast and obliterating any distinction whatsoever between caste Hindus and Untouchables were unanimously passed at a crowded meeting in the Town Hall under the Presidency of Dr. B. C. Roy Mayor, in celebration of the All-India Untouchability day yesterday.

ARRESTS OF STUDENTS

Following sixteen searches in different parts of the City, four students of Calcutta Institutions were arrested to-day in connection with alleged terrorist outrages.—A. P.

Celebrations In Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The anti-Untouchability day was observed in Madras yesterday A meeting was held near Parthasarathi temple, Mrs. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy presiding. The speakers included Sir P. C. Ra

At a meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League Council held to-day, Mr. Jamal Mahomed presding, a resolution was passed endorsing the Madras Unity Conference resolutions relating to Allahabad decisions.—A. P.

M. C. C. WIN BY INNINGS AND 126 RUNS

Tasmania's Collapse

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Launceston.—The M. C. C. won their match against Tasmania by an innings and 126 runs. The scores were:—The M. C. C. 502. Tasmania 229 and following on 147.

Weather was sunny to-day and after the Saturday's rain wicket was treacherous and likely to assist the spin bowlers. Soon after resumption. 150 was signalled in 136 minues. Fourth ball from Mitchell's second over struck Martin's leg and appeal for l.b.w. was upheld (150/4). With addition of five runs Bowes hit Morrisby's off-stump (155/5). Batsmen were putting up little opposition and wickets were falling rapidly. Gourlay stepped out to hit the ball from Mitchell and was stumped by Ames for one (156/6). Two balls later, Parry ran out off his crease for distance of five yards to hit Mitchell and was also stumped by Ames (156/7), Mitchell was bowling well and had taken three wickets in ten minutes for loss of only one run.

During morning he had conceded only 14 runs in all and his analysis until now showed that he had taken five wickets for seven runs apiece. In partnership with James Putman hit out recklessly but very effectively and they scored 50 runs in short space of 25 minutes. Each of batsmen gave chance and both were dropped. When he had made only seven, Putman hit hard return to Mitchell who failed to hold it and with Brown bowling James was dropped by Wyatt. Soon after James was caught by Paynter fielding at long-on off Mitchell for 16 (212/8). This partnership had put on 56 runs in haf-an-hour. Walsh was run out when he had scored five. Rushworth was absent through injury and did not bat. Putman was undefeated with score of 56; he had payed gallant innings with plenty of hard-hitting and made his runs in an hour and 21 minutes. The innings which closed at 229 lasted only three hours and 20 minutes.

TASMANIA FOLLOW ON.

With a deficit of 273 runs Tasmania were made to follow on. As before Burrows and Badcock opened innings. Burrows did not stay long, with sixth ball of Tate's first over he was caught by Wyatt at short-leg after scoring only one run (4/1). Green joined Badcock, who was on defensive and pair added 37 runs before Green was bowled by Mitchell for 21 (41/2). Green had played stolid innings and his score which included two fours took him 51 minutes to compile. When he had scored 13, Martin was out l.b.w. to Brown (60/3). Putman hit out recklessly as he did in the first innings but he swung wildly at the ball from Mitchell and was cleanbowled for five (69/4). At tea interval score was 78 for four with Morrisby (not out) four and Badcock (not out) 28.

AFTER TEA PLAY.

Morrisby after adding 16 to his tea score was caught and bowled by Brown (98/5). Gourlay who took his place at wicket was stumped off the very next ball by Ames, Brown being bowler (98/6). With addition of 31 runs Parry was caught in slips by Voce off Mitchell. He played a bright innings and his score of 24 which included three fours was made in quarter of an hour 129/7). James the next man in was caught by Brown at midoff off chell for 10 (147/8.) Two balls later Mitchell took another w.cket, Walsh being caught by Wyatt at midon. Rushforth was still absent and the innings closed for 147.

Badcock, who carried his bat, played a defensive innings throughout and took 151 minutes to make his 43 runs and hit only one boundary. The M. C. C., therefore, won the match by an innings and 126 runs. Best bowlers were Mitchell and Brown who took five wickets for 74 and three for 28 runs respectively.

Tasmania were all out to-day in their first innings for 229 runs. The following are the scores:—

TASMANIA -ST INNINGS.

Martin l.b.w. Mitchell	19
Putman (not out)	56
Morrisby b. Bowes	4
Gourlay st. Ames b. Mitchell	1
Parry st. Ames b. Mitchell	0
James c. Paynter b. Mitchell	16
Walsh run out	5
Rushforth (absent)	0
Extras	22
Total	229

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Voce 4/0/12/0; Bowes 16-2-70-1; Brown 10/2/45/0; Tate 4-1-10-0 and Mitchell 17/0/70/6.

Tasmania following on:

TASMANIA 1ST INNINGS.

Burrows c. Wyatt b. Tate	1
Green b. Mitchell	21
Martin l.b.w. b. Mitchell	19
Putman b. Mitchell	5
Morrisby (not out)	4
Badcock (not out)	43
Morrisby c. and b. Brown	20
Gourlay st. Ames b. Brown	0
Parry c. Voce b. Mitchell	24
James c. Brown b. Mitchell	10
Walsh c. Wyatt b. Mitchell	0
Rushforth (absent)	0
Extras	10
Total	147

Bowling Analysis:—Bowes 6-1-15-0; Tate 7/2/10/1; Voce 4-0-10-0 Mitchell 13/0/6; 0-74-5 and Brown 11/3/28/3.- Reuter.

"A TISSUL OF DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD"

Sir N. N. Sircars Repudiation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Sir N. N. Sircar in a cable to Mr. P. C. Bose, Bar-at-Law, repudiates the reports of his speech appearing in a Calcutta newspaper on November 30 and December 1, Sir Nripendra characterises the reports as "a tissue of deliberate and concocted falsehood", and says that he had throughout in and out of the Round Table Conference strongly pressed for complete transfer of police. He never suggested that the constitution would be wrecked if political power was transferred, and in this connection he refers to his letter published in "The Times", London, on December 7.

A similar cable from Sir N. N. Sircar has also been received by Mr. S. N. Banerji, Bar-at-Law.—A. P.

VICEROY IN NAGPUR

Interviews Harijan Leader

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon visited the Arch erected by the depressed classes of Nagpur in their honour this afternoon, when about 5,000 members of the Depressed Classes men and women were present to cheer them.

Their Excellencies granted an interview to Mr. T. C. Sakhare, M.L.C., leader of the Depressed Classes and expressed great satisfaction at the pains and expenses undergone in erecting the Arch.—A. P.

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Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

ODIUM OF POSTERITY WILL FALL ON ASSEMBLY

"Elder" Speaks Out On Tariff Bill

TRIBUTES TO RETIRING PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Council of State, to-day, passed the Ottawa Tariff Bill without a division and adjourned "sine die".

The last meeting of the present session of the Council of State was held this morning in a thin house.

At the question time Mr. Ghosh Maulik asked the Home Secretary what was the Bengal Government's locus standi in the case of Bengal state prisoners confined in prisons outside Bengal.

Mr. Hallett replying refered to the provisions of the regulaton, by which state prisoners were detained directly under and in accordance with the orders of the Governor-General in Council. The Bengal Government, he said, had no responsibility under the law in regard to Bengal state prisoners detained outside Bengal, though they were naturally consulted in such cases by the Government Inda.

SUBHASH'S HEALTH.

Referring to the health of Mr. Subhash Bose, the Home Secretary said that the Medical Board which recently examined Bose reported that his present condition showed disease in he abdomen, which the Board considered most likely to be tuberculous in nature. They also considered that the future probably lay in a further surgical diagnosis and possibly operation. In view of this recommendation, the Government had transferred Mr. Bose to the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow for further diagnosis and treatment. The question of further action to be taken would be decided when the report was received from the Medical Officers of this hospital.

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD.

Sir Fazli Hussain replying to Mr. Ramsarandas's question regarding Indian labour introduced in Trinidad (West Indies) said that Indian labour was first introduced into that territory in 1845. Owing to short notice, he was unable to confirm or deny the statement that emigration was allowed on the specific condition of Indians being free to observe their religious usages without any kind of restrictions under the law of the colony. Sir Fazli promised to furnish particulars after investigation. The exsiting law relating to Indian immigrants to Trinidad included provisions relating to marriages, in accordance with ordinance 26 of 1916. The legal position would appear to be that children of unregisered marriages were regarded as illegitimate and could not inherit property in the event of the parents' dying intestate. Presumably, such cases were rare and the Government of India did not think it necessary to take action as they had not received complaints on the subject.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

There were in all twelve amendments to the Tariff Bill, one of which was by Mr Jagdish Prasad to provide that the bill should com into oeperation after the new constitution comes into existence, and the rest by Mr. Ramsarandas which aimed at the reduction of the rate of duty by five per cent on such goods as axles, bicycles, metals other than iron and steel (particularly aluminium) motor cars and motor omnibuses and film materials. All the amendments were either rejected or withdrawn.

Sir Alan Parsons opposed all the amendments moved by Mr. Ramsarandas on the ground that revenues would suffer.

Speaking on Mr. Jagdish Prasad's resolution, Mr. Drake asked the House to respect the terms of the Agreement which was between two parties. It was an impossible position to take to argue that while India derived benefit, the other partner to the transaction must wait till the new constitution came into being two or three years hence.

Regarding cycles, Mr. Ramsarandas was told that reduction in the rate by five per cent would result in a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs.

As for motor cars, Mr. Ramsarandas argued that it was no longer a luxury but a necessity.

PROSPECTS OF LOSSES.

Mr. V. V. Kalikar speaking on final state of the Bill referred to the principle laid down since the days of Lord Curzon and endorsed by the Fiscal Commission that any scheme of Imperial Preference would not be in the interests of India. This view, he said, was also supported by Sir Henry Carbett. Examining the Ottawa Reportas a layman, the speaker held that the Indian producer would not always depend upon foreign markets for its produce, but would much rather like his raw materials to be consumed within India's borders. The economic prosperity of India lay not only in expanding the production of raw materials but also in industrial regeneration. England took but a small portion of India's export of raw products, especially, cotton, oilseeds, rice, etc., Therefore rejection of the agreement would have no adverse effect on our export trade. On the other hand, the Indian consumer would be still further taxed by way of increased prices on imported articles. India stood more to lose if the Agreement was ratified.

LEAP IN THE DARK.

Mr. N. N. Sinha described the Bill as a leap in the dark. He said it was being forced on India in a manner similar to the 18d. ratio. He maintained that the question of retaliation was more real now than in the time of Lord Curzon and the interests of a large number of people were being sacrificed for the sake of a few.

Mr. Mehta claimed the Ottawa Agreement was entered into with a view to improving conditions of commerce and trade in the world and its success or otherwise could only be proved by giving it a fair trial.

Mr. Benthall referred to supplementary trade agreement and urged the Government keep a careful watch and see that equal chance was given to all importers of steel and that no monopoly was created as a result of the Agreement.

SAFEGUARDS, NO GOOD.

Mr. Ramsarandas asserted that the safeguards devsed by the Special Committeee of the Assembly would be wholly ineffective in practice. He referred to the Sukkur Barrage, from which alone an additional yield of 10,00,000 ton of wheat would be forthcoming. He held that the preference granted under the Agreement would not benefit India but would be wholly ineffective in the matter of wheat, cotton and oilseeds. The speaker said that no one was opposed to a fair trial being given to the agreement, but past experience indicated that once legislation was enacted, it was almost impossible to amend or repeal it. He wanted to know whether if the agreement was found to be detrimental to the interests of India after a year, Government would initiate legislations for its termination. In conclusion he hoped that Mr. Dutt's suggestion would be accepted by the Government and the claims of the House upheld.

Mr. Jadedishprashad said that if there ever was need for the Council acting as a revising Chamber, it was on the present Bill. For the Assembly had been.. bluffed, and had been hasty in ratifying agreement. He was glad that none from the Council went to Ottawa and the Odium of posterity for the Bill would fall on what they called the popular House.

Sir N. Choksy lending his support to the measure urged that the Agreement should be given a fair trial.

The Hon'ble Mr. Drake replying to the debate pointed out that the Indian Delegation was by far the best equipped in Ottawa.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT.

Before the Council adjourned 'sine die', Sir Fazli Hussain, Leader of the House, referred to the valuable services of the President Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith who was occupying the Chair for the last time to-day. He said that the President had completed thirty-five years of most successful career in India. He had occupied the Chair for eight years after having been in the Government of India for no less than nine years. Before this, he had filled various posts, judicial as well as executive, in day to day administration of the Districts. As President, he was always courteous and impartial and interpreted the wishes of the House in a fair and just manner.

Sir Henry became President almost immediately after the introduction of the reforms and in building up of Parliamentary practice and the maintenance of the dignity and prvileges of the House was largely due to his ability and guidance.

Mr. Ramsarandas on behalf of his party wished peace in Sir Henry's retirement and hoped that on occasions, he would endeavour to serve the cause of India which he had served so well for over thirtyfive years.

Syed Padsha, speaking for his Party expressed high apreciation for the excellent manner in which the President discharged onerous duties. He considered it a very important occasion, because it was the beginning of a new chapter in the Council's history that an Official President was giving place to a Non-official.

Mr. Benthal thanked the President for the loyal and faithful services to the State and wished every happiness in his retirement.

Mr. Akbarkhan and Mr. Chiranjit Singh also associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by others.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith was deeply touched by the kind references made about him in the Council. It was eight years almost to the day that he had occupied the Chair during which time he had made a large number of very good friends among members. He was very glad to say that all these years his work had been made easier through the courtesy and co-operation of Members of the House. The work of the President, he said was not always an easy one, and he appealed to the House to give every courtesy and co-operation to his successor in the maner they had extended to him.

Before adjourning the Council, he asked the Members to come to the dais and shake hands with him. This the Members did after which Sir Henry bade collective good-bye to the House and adjourned the Council 'sine die.'—A. P.

SCREEN STARS IN COURT

Reference In High Court To Thana Case

Wearing a thin veil, Fatma Begum, formerly the owner of a film studio appeared in the Bombay High Court to-day when the reference on a charge of using a forged document made by the Sessions Judge of Thana against her, Sultana Jillani. her daughter and two others came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the Appellate side.

The accused were charged in the lower court with forgery using as genuine a forged document and dishonestly transferring property and making false affidavits. The first two charges were tried by the judge with the assistance of jurors while the other charges were tried by him with the aid of assessors. The verdict of the jury on the charge of forgery was in favour of the accused while a majority also found them "not guilty" of using a forged document On the first charge the Judge agreeing that the forgery was not committed on the dates alleged by the prosecution acquitted them but referred the latter charge to the High Court.

Disagreeing with the opinion of the majority of the assessors as regards the other counts the Judge convicted and sentenced the first three accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each while the fourth accused was given similar sentence of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.

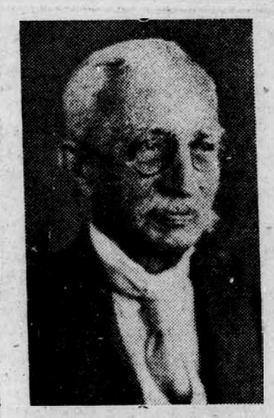
Reviewing the facts of the case the Government pleader said that the document in question was purported to be a mortgage deed passed by the first accused who was the owner of the Victoria Fatma Film Co. in favour of her daughter. This document although dated May 17, 1929 was alleged to have been actually drawn up between March 26 and April 1, 1930 in order to defeat the claims of Samant and Co. who acted for some time as accused's attorneys, and other creditors.

Mr. G. O. C. O'Gorman instructed by Messrs. Dadyburjor and Company appeared for the first and second accused. The third accused S. V. Acharya appeared in person while the fourth accused was defended by Mr. K. S. Parulekar.

The case is proceeding.

DASTAR-KHAN-E MOHOBAT

The Bombay Students Brotherhood will hold an inter-communal Vegetarian dinner on Thursday the 22nd December 1932 at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on he terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge. Hon'ble Sirdar Suleiman Cassum Mitha has kindly consented to preside. Interesting items of music will also be given tickets can be had from the students Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.



The late Lt.-Col. Kharegat, I.M.S. (Retd.)

DECLINED WITH THANKS

(Continued from page 1.)

confrol for the next 100 or 150 years," said the Liberal leader.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Sir Chimanlal next referred to the question of Federal Finance and asked his fellow Liberals to take note of the attitude of the Indian States. They said they could not be made responsible for the pre-Federation debts, and that they would only enter a federation, if it were a solvent intimation. The States, however, were forgetting, he said, that those debts were incurred for Public works, railways, and there was no reason why they should not be shouldered by the States.

"We are all agreed that the Federation should be solvent," he confessed. But, the country was taxed to its utmost, and it was not possible to tax it still further. It was possible to put the Federal Finances on a strong basis by reducing expenditure on the Army, for no other country spent so much as India did on her Army. He did not think that 45 crores should be spent annually on the Army and that it should be maintained at the same strength as before, since the bugbear of Russia had disappeared and there was loud talk of general disarmament, and arbitration on all sides.

CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Even if some States by mischance withdrew from the Federation, he was of the opinion that central responsibility should be put on the basis of a Federated India. Nobody would be gladder to have a federation than he, and the States themselves he begged of them, should not consider the question from the viewpoint of pounds shillings and pence. "But, if they do not come, that should not be used as a reason for withholding central responsibility. British India must get central responsibility" and Sir Chimanlal believed it could be brought into immediate force.

SHROFF'S REPLY TO HOARE.

Mr. A. D. Shroff said that any constitutional advance would be judged by the advance they made in the control of the Army and he referred to the scheme propounded by the Liberal Party last year for the progressive control of the Indian Army. He was surprised that Sir Samuel Hoare should have entered into an apologia on the present strength of the Army and the speaker was amazed that it was not considered possible to reduce it.

The Simon Report had stated that Defence absorbed 62½ per cent. of the central expenditure and 35½ per cent if they amalgamated Central revenue, with the Provincial revenues. They had to remember that the Customs Revenue was entirely absorbed by the Army and Defence in India. The speaker pleaded for the acceleration of the process of Indianisation as education was suffering. They spent in England 46 times more money than they did in India, where only nine pence were spent on the education of a child. India spent nearly three times more than, he said, the British Empire spent on its defence.

LIBERAL SCHEME.

Mr. Shroff quoted figures from the Simon Report and thought there was ample scope for reduction. If the Liberal Scheme for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials were accepted, it could fix the strength of the Army, which could be revised, if necessary, after five years. They had to remember that every British soldier cost them five times more than an Indian, and there was ample reason and scope for Indianisation in the interests of economy.

ARMY MEMBER.

The speaker also asked that the Army Member should be a member of the Federal Cabinet, as without that provision, there could not be any smooth working of the Federal Government. Finally he confessed that Sir Samuel's statement was most disappointing as it characterised the critics as "Prophets of Evil."

TIP TO SAPRU.

Mr. B. N. Gokhale repudiated the charge that the Liberals were "Prophets of Evil" as stated by Sir Samuel Hoare, and he thought it was their duty to speak frankly on the whole question. He had no doubt that the decisions now arrived at were not acceptable to the Liberals in the light of the resolutions they had already passed. While they were thankful to Sir Tej Bahadur and his colleagues for the stand they had taken, it would be far better, Mr. Gokhale said, if they impressed upon the Government that the responsibility for any decisions they may arrive at was entirely theirs and that the Liberals had nothing to do with them.

PRINCES' ATTITUDE DEPLORED

Mr. N. H. Coyajee was of the opinion that since the greatest and the most important political party in India, the Indian National Congress, was out of the R. T. C., it was the duty of the Government to nominate such delegates as would inspire the confidence of the country, but he could not honestly say that by deleting such men as Mr. Chintamani the authorities had done their duty.

Coming to the question of Federation, he regretted that the Princes wanted to have everything, while they wanted to concede nothing.

BOMBS THROWN AT POLICE PARTY

DETAILS OF NANDER GURDWARA OUTRAGE

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Further enquiries made in official circles into the Hyderabad (Deccan) outrage show that the Punjab Police learnt of the existence of an alleged dangerous gang of dacoits through a man who got wounded in the Nankana Sahib Bomb Explosion a few weeks back. The gang is supposed to comprise seven or eight persons.

One of them a resident of Manakpura, was arrested at Sialkot as a vagrant and bound over, but he disappeared. Another member from Ambala District who was wanted for alleged murder and attempted dacoity and bomb outrage at Nanakana Sahib was hiding in Nander Gurdawara.

Sub-Inspector Sadiq Mohd. and a posse of foot constables were deputed to arrest him. Sadiq Mohd. assisted by the Nizam's Police and Superintendent of the Gurdwara went on Friday last to Nander Gurdwara. No sooner had they reached the Gurdwara, than three bombs were thrown, and revolver fire open at them by Santasingh's Party. Mr. Sadiq Mohd. died on the spot, a foot-constable named Karamsingh of the Lahore Police was fatally wounded and two other policemen received minor injuries by the explosion of bombs. In the ensuing confusion, Santa Singh made good his escape, but two other alleged to be associates of Santa Singh were arrested. Hunt for Sant Singh is being carried on vigorously.

The Punjab Government have announced a reward of 1,000 rupees for the arrest of Santa Singh and 500 for the arrest of each member of the gang now at large.

RENOLVER FIRE AT POLICE PARTY.

HYDERABAD Resdy, Dec. 19.

Authoritative information relating to the deaths of Mr. Sadiq Mohomed (Sadiq Ali) sub-Inspector of Lahore Police and Jemadar Karamsingh of Nander Police on Friday last at Nander confirms earlier reports. A Party of local police headed by Sadiq Mohomed proceeded last Friday noon to Nehang Bunga (Sadhus Hostel) attached to Sri Apalnagar Gurdwara in order to arrest Natha Singh and his companions.

Natha Singh was taken unawares and disarmed, his sword and are being removed, but in response to his shouts for help nine of his accomplices rushed out heavily armed and overpowered the police party. Mr. Sadiq Mohomed dropped having been shot in the abdomen and was almost instantly killed, with a heavy axe blow on the neck.

Jemadar Karamsingh of the local Sikh Force who came on the scene at this stage, was also felled with an axe blow on the head died shortly after, wrile Jemadar Ratansingh and a Lahore Head-Constable sustained injuries, the latter slightly, in grappling with the assailants, three of whom including Natha Singh opened revolver fire and then decamped.

Two injured policemen have been admitted to Hospital where they are progressing favourably, while Sadiq Mohd. was buried on Saturday morning according to Muslim rites vigorous efforts to arrest the absconding culprits have been sent on foot by the Director-General of Police who hurried to Nander on receipt of the information of the outrage, while the Nizam's Government have offered handsome rewards for information leading to the arrest of the culprits.—A. P.

STERLING STEADY

London Stock Exchange Quiet

(From Our Commercial Corpdt.)

BOMBAY, Monday 11 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet on Monday. 3-1/2 per cent. Indian sterling loan changed hands at £86.

Sterling Cross-Rate opened at 3.31-1/4 and after improving to 3.31-5/8 ruled steady at this level.

Commodity markets were weak and Liverpool cotton after opening at a rise of 7 points declined and closed easy at a rise of 2 points.

REGO MURDER CASE

Both Accused Sentenced To Death

SESSIONS JUDGE DIFFERS FROM ASSESSORS' VERDICT

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 19.

Differing from the unanimous verdict of the Assessors, Mr. M. N. Clerk, the Sessions Judge sentenced driver Scrowston and Mrs. Rego accused in Rego Murder Case to death on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder.

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 19.

In passing death sentence on Magdalina Rego (wife of late Mr. Rego) and Driver Scrowston of the 19th Battery, Royal Artillery, the sessions judge observed: "Considering Mrs. Rego's several threats to murder her husband before the tragedy, her subsequent statements to the police regarding the missing ornaments; the discovery of these ornaments with Scrowston, the fact that he broke the barracks that night and his statement to the deceased Mr. Rego asking for Mrs. Rego's freedom, lead me to no other conclusion than that the accused together schemed and carried out this murder. I therefore convict them under section 302 I.P.C. (murder) and also under section 120-B I.P.C. (conspiracy to murder).

Both the assessors have found both the accused not guilty. I am however not able to agree with them. As regards the sentence, it is difficult to imagine a more brutal murder than that of harmless God fearing man like Mr. Rego (deceased)) I therefore sentence them both to be hanged."

SCROWSTON CREATES SCENE

Just after judgment was delivered, Scrowston created an uproarious scene in the court room. He who looked self-possessed and calm while the judge was reading the sentence, suddenly flared up just after the sentence was delivered. The victim of his wrath appeared to be Mrs. Rego, his co-accused at whom he shouted abuses, but the next moment he was overpowered by two European officers and taken out of the court room, handcuffed. Mrs. Rego was escorted out of the court by another officer.—A. P.

Sterling Looking Up Now

MONEY TIGHTENS IN LONDON

Will Bank Rate Be Raised?

Bombay, Dec. 19.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The uncertainty regarding War-Debts payments to U. S. A., having been removed the prime factor that operated in the sagging of sterling is now out of the reckoning. The British Treasury have honoured Britain's contractual obligations of the War in a way that while enhancing her credit abroad is least likely to adversely affect her rate of exchange on America. The next instalments of the Mommoth Millstone on the Nations' heads is not due for six months more, and till the evil day approaches, it may be expected that with a personality like Roosevelt being in active service from March next at the helm of U. S. A., much headway would have been made towards lightening the burdn of this inequitous toll of War-Debts.

The factors that ordinarily depress the pound being non-existent at present there is chance for the hard-pressed pound to recover much of its lost ground.

HARDENING OF DISCOUNT RATES.

Since the announcement by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding arrangements for funding War-Debts payments, discount rates in London have been manifesting a hardening tendency which, in its turn, has imported a singular strength to Sterling. The pound which prior to the payment on December 15th reached the remarkably low level of dol. 3.13 7/8, has recovered as much as seventeen points to 3 31 1/8.

And if the discount rates show a disposition to firm up further, and with the approach of the New Year and the gradual disappearing of the monetary ease —it is likely that they will—a rise in the Bank of England rate may not be unexpected, not only to induce local investors to keep their money in London but to attract foreign funds as well. The French impasse over War Debts and the unsatisfactory budgetary position of the U. S. A. are sure to help the transfer of short-term credits from these countries to England, should the rates of interest be sufficiently attractive in London.

STERLING OUT FOR RISE?

Considering all these things, it looks as if Sterling is out for a rise to dol. 3.50 which was considered a fair level for the purchasing power of the paper-pound. Should the Sterling so rise and higher rates of discount than those obtaining in other centres be maintained, it may considerably help Britain in her efforts to stabilise her exchange in relation together parity such as she did in 1925, though much will depend upon her acquistion of gold.

STERLING FIRMS UP

London Stock Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sterling exchanges after reacting slightly firmed up, New Year rate rallying from 3 30 and half to 3,31 and five-sixteenths. On the Stock Exchange, the feature was a further sharp rise of German loans on reports of improving conditions in Germany. Sao Paolo Coffee Loan was also strong. Giltedged securities after further weakness closed steadier

Commodity markets were inactive, apart from standard copper which advanced sharply owing to considerably better demand for electrolytic. Wall Street was firmer, but business did not expand.—Reuter.

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES.

The B. R. Madon Memorial Comittee have invited Professor K. T. Shah to deliver three Lectures on "The Present World Depression—How And Why It Has Affected India To The Extent It Has Done".

The lectures will be delivered in Bombay in or about the last week of January, 1933. The exact date and place will be announced later on.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

Impressions Of A Visit To Russia

In the following article in the "New Republic," New York, Mr. Michael Farbman sums up his impressions of a second visit to Russia.

The game most popular in Moscow just now, especially among the members of the foreign colony, is to guess to what extent the Five Year Plan will actually be completed within four years. The game, however, is not entirely confined to Moscow and to the small circle of foreigners there. Everywhere this question is discussed with the greatest eagerness and with a considerable diversity of opinion. Some declare, without much hesitation, that the Plan is a complete failure; others feel bound to admit in a grudging way that the Plan may, after all, be a sort of fifty-fifty success. Some base their conclusions on prejudice; others found theirs on elaborate calculations, comparing the figures relating to the production of iron, coal and ore with the original estimates of the Plan and the annual "control figures." In this way they believe that they have obtained data which will enable them to produce a balance-sheet of the Plan and to judge of the success or failure of the experiment.

On the face of things, this method seems to be correct. If the Plan were merely a collection of concrete schemes it would be easy to estimate the degree of its success; and this would be the method of ascertaining it. But the indices of the Plan, the great works to be undertaken under it and the various programmes of production which it contemplates, are only the skeleton of the scheme. And while a balance sheet of the output of iron, coal, oil, flax and cotton can be made out and is indeed necessary, I maintain that anything like a balance sheet of the Five Year Plan must evade calculation.

I don't, of course, wish to minimize the importance of calculations, and have not the slightest desire to transfer discussion of the Plan from the "realistic" to the "metaphysical" plane. But I am convinced that the Piatiletka might be a failure even if its indices of production were fulfilled one hundred per cent. and might equally prove a success if these indices were only half-fulfilled. In fact, the essential characteristics of the experiment have little at all to do with any mere concrete programme of works. They are concerned with the realization of five main ambitions:

1. The transformation of Russia from a predominantly agrarian to an "agro-industrial" state.
2. The mechanization and collectivization of agriculture.
3. The creation of heavy and engineering industries as a basis for the industrialization of the country.
4. The foundation of economic activities not on a purely acquisitive basis.
5. The mass education of millions of unskilled workers in the management of machines.

These aims cannot, of course, be isolated from the indices of production, but their success is not to be gauged by a discovery of how far these indices have been fulfilled. It is as well to remind the reader that the first thrills that signalized the success of the experiment had nothing in common with any mere quantitative progress. They were the expression of a very natural gratification at the manifestation of something like a new spirit among the agricultural and industrial workers.

A candid examination of the operation of the Five Year Plan raises automatically the question whether planning has or has not justified expectations, the question that is to say, whether the present Russian economy has any right to be called planned economy.

Here the criterion is simple. A system of planned economy is one in which the discrepancy between the plan as fulfilled and the estimate is not so big as to destroy the main aim of the system. If one applies this criterion to the working of the Piatiletka, one finds good reason for doubting whether planning has really succeeded in subduing the elemental forces. The discrepancies between the plan and its fulfilment are quite numerous. Some record an increase, some a decrease, on the provisions of the Plan. For instance, productivity of labour, or the reduction of the cost of production, fall below the estimates; while the amount of investment of capital and of the employment of labour exceed them.

These discrepancies, however, should not be overstressed. In the first place, they can easily be explained by the novelty of the method and by the inexperience of the planners—and also by the fact that the first Plan, when formulated, could not conceivably involve all the factors of national economy. It is confidently believed that the second plan will be more scientifically based and will better be able to foresee and to provide for the tendencies of development.

But while these "minor oversights" can be more or less satisfactorily explained, there remains one discrepancy which belongs to quite a different category. I refer to the discrepancy between the agricultural provisions of the Plan and the actual development of agriculture. I must remind the reader that the agricultural section of the Plan, the provision of for the mechanization and the collectivization of agriculture, was no mere appendix to it, but was one of its main planks. Therefore, a marked lack of harmony between provision and execution is a serious matter which cannot be explained away. Here are the facts:

The Plan provided, and that in its "maximum variant," for a collectivization of 20 per cent. of the sown acres in the last year of the Piatiletka. The provision for hte first two years was below 10 per cent. What then actually happened? From the very start, collectivization assumed proportions which had no relation whatever to these provisions. The provisions for the first two years were more than satisfied in the first few months, and before the year was over, the entire agricultural programme of the Plan was overfulfilled 300 per cent. On the merely formal side this result, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory in itself, constituted of course, a heavy indictment of the Piatiletka as a plan. It demonstrated that in, at least, this section it was no longer a case of planned control, but of elemental forces let loose. But the situation was infinitely more serious than was at first suspected; for the breakdown of the agricultural section upset the whole balance of the Plan. The new agricultural position called for an immediate readjustment of almost all sect' of the Plan, from the financial and metallurgical to the food and labour provisions.

STEADYING EFFECT OF PLANNED CONTROL.

And yet, it is exactly here that the enormously steadying effect of planned control receives its full confirmation and justification. What had happened in agriculture was a most far-reaching revolution, and planning had not only to face an ordinary readjustment of economic forces but to withstand a tremendous upheaval. The shock which the country received from this upheaval and the dislocation of economic forces which it involved were so serious that they cannot be said to have been entirely overcome to this day. But the surprising circumstance of the case was not so much the enormous impact of the shock but the successful resistance to it, a resistance chiefly due to the influence of planning.

The reshaping which the Plan had to undergo owing to the agrarian revolution was a serious business indeed, and it has doubtless been responsible for no small portion of the hardships from which Russia has suffered in the last three years I myself am convinced that the failure to fulfill the metallurgical and "energetic" sections of the Plan in four years is directly due to the paramount necessity of satisfying the abnormal demands of agriculture. I am, however, equally sure that this retardation is quite incommensurable with the advantages derived from a planned control of the last phase of the Russian agrarian revolution—itself probably the greatest event in modern history.

A system of planned economy and of planned economy on a socialist basis is so foreign to our consciousness and so contradictory to our experience that it is difficult for us to take it quite seriously—and this despite the fact that during the last four years innumerable testimonies have been paid to the enormous changes which such a system has produced in Russia in an incredibly short time. The difficulty of realizing what is going on there today is accentuated by the fact that the tendency of development has been almost entirely internal. Had Russian reconstruction proceeded on normal or traditional lines, had the country, that is to say, developed her natural resources in the interests of an export trade, even an infinitely smaller national effort would have received worldwide recognition. As circumstances stand then, it is not easy to convey in plain language to the reader a clear and adequate notion of the complete transformation which Russia has recently undergone in every section of national life. Everywhere one discovers that inert and dormant forces have been released and that century-old relations have been uprooted and transformed in a few years.

DEFINITE AIM.

Take the relations between industry and agriculture. Up to the outbreak of the revolution the predominance of the latter was so great in Russia that the country was generally regarded as an agrarian state. The revolution, by the blow it dealt at Capitalism and by the destruction of plant and machinery it involved, accentuated the predominance. Russia became an ocean of villages, with an urban population reduced from 22,000,000 in 1914 to 16,000,000 in 1920. When the Bolsheviks proclaimed as their immediate policy the transformation of these relations in favour of industry the idea was simply regarded as a bad joke. But to-day one is bound to admit that the Bolsheviks not only defined their own determination correctly but that they accurately foresaw the trend of economic forces. They can now indeed claim that the basic and fundamental aim of the Five Year Plan, the conversion of the country into an agro-industrial state, is a palpable reality. In 1931 nearly 60 per cent. of the national income was derived from industry and only 40 per cent. from agriculture.

This far-reaching change is not the result of some accidental or temporary factor, but arises from a normal course of development. It is too marked and outstanding a feature to be explained by a possible decline of agricultural production or values. As a matter of fact, agricultural production is now only relatively backward in Russia: it is up to and beyond the pre-war level. Moreover, this tendency to industrial predominance is illustrated by other phenomena, such as the increase in population of the old towns, the springing up of new ones and a marked change in the social character of the urban population.

It is necessary to realize that this growth of population in all towns possesses a special significance, representing as it does almost exclusively an increase in the number of workers. Roughly speaking, two million new urban workers are entering productive life every year, which, coupled with the increasing mechanization of agriculture, goes to prove that the industrialization policy of the Soviet Government has struck deep and far-spread roots in the country.

When I was in Moscow this year I was impressed by the fact that both the authors and the organizers of the Plan make quite candid confession of the fact that many of its vital indices are still awaiting fulfilment. They admit that the programme, fulfilled for iron production, for railway transport and for some other key industries, falls below the estimates for the final year of the Plan. They further agree that the quality of output has improved but slightly, that productivity of labour has not reached expectations and that the cost has been reduced considerably less than was provided for. In fact, the Russian general and technical press is full of complaints and criticisms on this score. Yet all these admissions and complaints fail to diminish the confidence of the Bolsheviks in the general success of the Plan. In fact they openly confess that this success has surpassed their most sanguine hopes.

SUCCESS CLAIMED ON THREE GROUNDS.

They claim success for the Plan mainly on three grounds. They maintain, first, that they have established in Russia a native machine-production industry and have thereby provided for the unhampered progress of industrialization. Second, that they have managed to recruit millions of young workers to the service of industry, thus supplying the machines with their due complement of man-power. Third, that they have carried through a collectivization of Russian agriculture and have so laid the foundations for the socialization of the country.

The progress made in engineering cannot be disputed, and the celebrations of it in the press and on the platform, glowing and exuberrant as they are, cannot be called unwarranted. It must be remembered that in Russia a machine, whether for use in heavy or in light industry, was always instinctively regarded as a foreign product. Russia, of course, produced machines and tools, but only of the simplest kind. backwardness of the country in this respect was tragically demonstrated during the Great War, when the manufacture of munitions was held up until lathes and other tools could be obtained from the Western Allies and from America. To-day the Bolsheviks claim that even a complete blockade of Russia would have no more serious effect than that of slowing down the tempo of industrialisation.

If the establishment in Russia of a machine-construction industry is something of a miracle, the transformation of the Russian peasant, whose natural pace is that of his oxen and whose only machine is a wooden plough, into an operator of high-speed machine, is an enterprise which only optimists like the Bolsheviks would have ventured upon. As Marxists they believed that the new industrial environment creates the new mentality, and that is why they so confidentally entrust the new machines to a semi-skilled and often to an unskilled mass of workers Commercial calculations have not been given weight in considering the great problem of how millions of unskilled men and women are to be trained for the manning of the new factorie.

To understand the magnitude of the problem it is necessary to realize its threefold aspect. It involves, first, the conversion of unskilled into skilled workers; second, the introduction into the factories of mass-production methods; and third, the reconciliation of these methods with a new labour discipline, not morality, based not on acquisitiveness, but on a sense of common responsibility and common interest. Obviously a problem so complex and involving so many millions of human beings cannot be solved offhand. At this early stage all that can be said is that, it is being attacked by bold and original methods which, though not immediately or generally effective, seem already to point the way to a solution.

MORE OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKERS.

As to the turning out of the new man-power, it is claimed that in this respect the provisions of the Five-Year Plan have been more than met. The number of workers now engaged in industry and the mechanized sections of agriculture far exceeds the estimates of the Plan. The authors expected that it would reduce unemployment, but they never anticipated that it would solve this problem in its third year and even occasion a shortage of labour. The solution of this problem is popularly regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of the Pitiatiletka. Obdurate critics of the Plan, of course, contend that this addition of millions of new workers to its personnel should be put down to its debit rather than to its credit side.

If this addition constituted a mere dilution of labour there would be ample justification for this view. But in the present stage of Russia's reconstruction, the absorption of these new cadres has nothing in common with dilution proper; it is a bold and sweeping attempt to obtain the mass training of industrial recruits. Two possible methods were available for dealing with this question of obtaining the supply of labour: the intensive training of a small industrial army or the extensive plan applied by the Bolsheviks It is difficult to say which method is more efficient and which is cheaper. The fact remains, however, that in Russia to-day a system has been evolved which will enable millions of young men and young women to acquire the necessary industrial training.

While these millions are in the course of training, Russian industry has necessarily been manned by unskilled or semi-skilled workers. And this is bound to affect both efficiency and cost. But the Bolsheviks worry little about this alternative; they maintain that a price must be paid for mass training and they claim that the period of training need not be long.

OVERCAPITALISED

To my mind the question of the success of the Plan is no longer in doubt. The only doubtful points, I take it, are whether it will be completed in four years or will take a few months longer, whether it will be more successful in some branches than others, and whether the financial and social costs of it will be more or less onerous.

If, however, I were inclined to be dogmatic, I should formulate my general criticisms of the operation of the Plan under three heads. I should declared that the Piatiletka is greatly overcapitalized, that it suffers from lack of co-ordination between the various sections, and that its steady progress is being retarded by the undisciplined impetuosity of its workers.

Overcapitalization in the U.S.S.R. means, of course, something radically different from overcapitalization in a capitalist country. The gravamen of my charge consists in this: that not all investments, especially those in the heavy industries have been made with a view toward producing immediate results. This circumstance imposes a heavy burden on industry, a burden far more onerous because in this way capital has been diverted from immediately profitable channels. The factories and plants which have absorbed the largest investments are either not completed or only partially completed, so that the full return from them can only be obtained in the next few years.

Overcapitalization, then which has proved so heavy a burden under the first Five Year Plan, may reasonably be expected to prove a blessing under the second. In fact, the productivity of the plant already paid for is expected to be much greater in the few years than it is at present, and so will allow allocation of capital under the second Piatiletka to vary considerably from that under the first, without in any way retarding the development of the heavy and engineering industries. It is claimed, moreover, that this development will in the immediate future be much cheaper than it has been, since it will be mainly based on domestic production.

In all branches of human activity co-ordination is an all-essential element, but in planned economy it is the heart and soul of the business. I am ready enough to admit that even at present co-ordination enters largely into the Plan. But the instances of lack of co-ordination are numerous and glaring enough. And these are owing, not only to lack of experience, of foresight, of wisdom and of temper, but to the fact that co-ordination as applied to the re-construction of a whole nation presupposes something like a new instinct. "Master the new technique"! they are shouting in Russia to-day. And they are hitting the nail on the head. But I doubt whether they are yet alive to the fact that the science and art of co-ordination is the most essential element of this new technique.

The retarding effect on progress in Russia caused by what I have called the undisciplined impetuosity of the workers could be illustrated by many instances. And this is only natural and indeed inevitable, for the natural impetuosity of the Russian workers is accentuated by the feverish, slap-dash spirit of the times. The history of the construction of all the new factories, water dams and blast furnaces is full of romantic tales of this devotion, the audacity and the heroism displayed by the workers on the industrial front. To work overtime or to make a grueling effort is with them a matter of 'esprit de corps' part of the game

It is, indeed, so prevalent that the task of the Soviet government now is not so much to stimulate this enthusiasm as to temper it, to economize it, to harness it. What the exuberance of the Russian workers needs is restraint and direction. It would be much more valuable were it inspired by that spirit of economical thoroughness which Lenin recommended when he urged "Let us do a little bit less, let us do it a little bit better."

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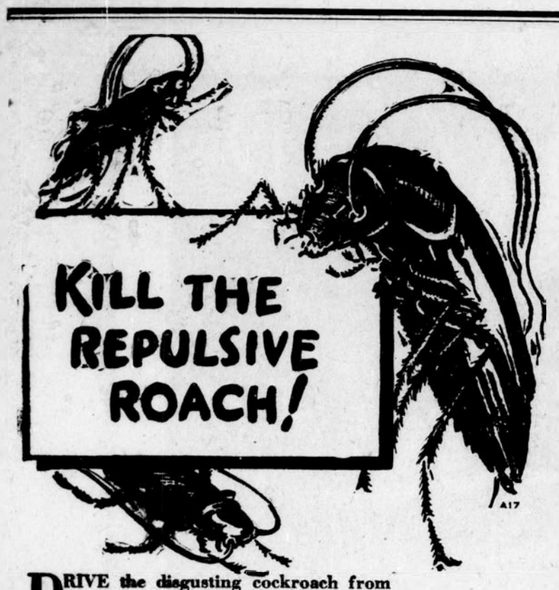

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Gordon Richards

Man Who Has Ridden 186 Winners

Mr. Geoffrey Gilbey writes in the "Daily Express", London:

"It is a gain to the world when people are content to be themselves, not clipped to the smooth pattern of the times, but simple, original, and unaffected in ways and words."

When I read this passage in a book the other day I thought at once of Gordon Richards. It is not always easy to say what we like best about our closest friends, but I know what I like best about Gordon Richards. His most delightful characteristic is that he is always Gordon Richards.

His brilliance as a jockey is known throughout the world, and his reputation for honesty is one which might make a bishop jealous. Yet he is entirely unspoiled.

Gordon, who is now twenty eight fears old, was born in Salop on May 5, 1904.

The story has often been told of how he was working in the office of a mine, and that two girls who were working in the office with him saw an advertisement to the effect that Mr. Martin Hartigan, the trainer, wanted apprentices.

Gordon told me the whole story again when I was sitting next to him at the dinner given to Billy Stott at Cheltenham. He had always longed to be a jockey and his father, who was one of the managers of the mine, had allowed him to ride the pit ponies. When he heard that Mr. Martin Hartigan was willing to take him on his joy knew no bounds.

"Mother cried at the idea of my going," said Gordon, "but she soon got over it. I think the first two years at Foxhill were the happiest years of my life. We had a wonderful time.

"The first horse I 'did' was a two-year-old called My Motto. You probably would not remember her, but she won a seller at Epsom on City and Suburban Day in 1920 for Jimmy White. We were a wonderful stable; there was Mr. Hartigan as trainer; your trainer, Mr. Laing Ward, as travelling head lad, and Steve Donoghue as jockey. What a combination!"

Gordon told me that his proudest moment was when Sir Berkeley ran in the Lincoln. "I was sent with the horse," he said, "and while he was being led round the parade ring before the race I was on his back.'

I am not going to describe this jockey's career in the saddle in this short article. The world knows that it has been brilliant. He has yet to win the Derby, but that triumph is sure to come. When I asked him what race thrilled him most he said, "Oh, Singapore's Leger."

Singapore belonged to Lord Glanely, for whom Richards was first jockey, and he was trained by Captain Tommy Hogg, who has always been a great personal friend of Gordon's and a wonderful help to him in his career. "Besides," added Gordon, "Singapore was such a kind Christian of a horse."

His services as a jockey are naturally in enormous demand. Next season Fred Darling will have first claim on him; Martin Hartigan second; Miss Wilmot third; probably Captain Kirk fourth, and Sam Darling fifth.

Apart from these retainers he will no doubt ride for another great stable in Frank Hartigan's when he is available.

Gordon, like every other successful man, has his critics. There are those who still persist in saying he is not really a great jockey at all. They put forward the argument that the only reason he is at the head of the list of winning jockeys is that he rides at such a handy weight and that he gets the best mounts.

I always refer them to the form book, which, if we work out pound by pound, is an unanswerable testimony to his brilliance.

The only criticism to which I will listen is that he is not such a good long distance rider as Joe Childs. To that I can reply that I once heard Gordon sing a song—he has not such a good voice as Caruso had.

Although I think he is brilliant, I think also that his riding improves every year. Anybody with his temperament will always go on improving.

Another criticism used against him is that he employs his whip too freely. To this I would say, "Go and see the horses in the paddock after Richards has ridden them."

If whips were forbidden in races—and I long to see a rule passed to that effect, particularly in two-year-old races—Gordon Richards would still head the list of winning jockeys.

His greatest hobby is homing pigeons, and he has over a hundred of them. When discusssing them, he becomes wildly enthusiastic, and explains that over fifty of them have flown back from France.

He is generous by nature, but although he enjoys the comforts of this life he is what I should call sensible. I would not dream of discussing his financial affairs, but I can say emphatically that I have heard many absurd exaggerations in regard to his income.

It can be safely said, however, that when he retires he will be comfortably off, as he has always had the good sense not to gamble or speculate.

He is devotedly happy in his home life. I have several times met Mrs. Richards in St. Moritz, to which she and her husband always go for a brief holiday in the winter.

I am looking forward to meeting Master Jack Richards, aged five, and Master Peter Richards, aged two. Gordon hopes they will both follow in his footsteps, and, judging by the way his two-year-old shapes when riding on his father's leg, the day may yet come when J. and P. Richards will be as famous as their father.

On Tuesday, November 29, Gordon will come up to London to entertain his fellow jockeys and others friends to dinner

The following day he will do what he has done for several years past. He, his brother Clifford, and two other friends will motor across Dartmoor and lunch at a little hotel in the middle of the moor. From there they will go on to St. Ives. They will stay there and forget racing.

Gordon Richards has refused fabulous sums of money for his reminiscences, and I am naturally deeply grateful to him for all he has said to me as a friend.

I began this article by paying a tribute to his simplicity, his originality, and his unaffectedness. I must also add my tribute to his delightful sense of humour and his unfailing loyalty to his friends.

The good that he has done to the Turf cannot be exaggerated. A few years ago another jockey friend remarked to me at a dinner, "There's too much Gordon Richards in your articles."

This jockey is himself a delightful fellow, and he was not in the least jealous of the champion. He was bored by my praise of Richards. I pointed out that it is my job to chronicle the outstanding events in racing, and that day after day Gordon's riding is an outstanding event.

Gordon Richards is a highly-strung person, and a man of strong likes and dislikes—quick-tempered, too. He bears no malice, and he has a charming nature. He will forgive, but if I write any more about him he may make an exception in my case.

"BABES" WHO BUY HATS

Young Girl Given Credit Of £28

"We have children—quite babes—who come to order things They have been introduced by their mothers, and we give them credit. We should be ruined if we said: "We will see if your mother will pay."

This statement was made by Mrs. Christie Lowry partner in the firm of Miss Swerling, milliners, New Bond-street, W., at Westminister County-court yesterday.

The firm unsuccessfully sued Lt.-Col. Codrington Howard Rees Crawshay, of South Audley-street, W. and Mrs. Crawshay, his wife, for £28 3s. in respect of hats supplied to Miss Patricia Mary Crawshay, defendants daughter, a minor, and niece of a former Duchess of Westminister.

The defence was a denial that the goods were ordered by, or with the knowledge of authority of Col. and Mrs. Crawshay.

Mrs. Lowry said that Mrs Crawshay for some time had dealt with them, and she took Miss Crawshay to the shop on March 30. From time to time Miss Crawshay bought hats of the total value of £40 15s. 6d. There were credits and a payment, leaving the balance which was claimed. In June Col. and Mrs. Crawshay wrote stopping credit to Miss Crawshay.

"VERY HIGH SOCIETY"

Mr. Gatti For Mrs. Crawshay: Didn't you supply three hats after credit was stopped?

Mrs. Lowry: I believe there there were two. We didn't press for payment. They were people moving in very high society.

Judge Turner: Col. and Mrs Crawshay are not living apart are they?

Mr. Dawson (for Col. Crawshay): They separated on May 7, 1931.

Mr. Gatti: Not till June. There has been no judicial separation

Mrs. Crawshay said that her daughter came home from a visit to America at the end of March or beginning of April. She (Mrs. Crawshay) did not remember going with her to buy a hat. Her daughter had a banking account, but it was closed because she abused it.

Judge Turner: Did you know she was running up bills?—She ran up bills for the last three years.

Did she show you the bills?—My daughter never showed me anything. I sent a notice out because of her extravagance.

Mr. Pearce argued that Miss Crawshay's purchases were essential to her position in society, and that her father's credit for the goods could be pledged by her mother.

TEN HATS IN THREE DAYS

Judge Turner pointed out that in March during three shopping days Miss Crawshay ordered ten hats then on June 9 four hats, and two more between that and the end of the month. His Honou added:

"I am told that mothers come in and introduce their children of twelve years or so, and after that the children come along and they give them hats If they like to do that I don't mind. It's their funeral hat they don't get paid for them. I would take a good deal to persuade me that these things for a person under twelve capable of contracting were necessary.

"I cannot see that Mrs. Crawshay or Col. Crawshay is liable If tradesmen give girls and boys credit upon their prospects in after life their parents are not going to be bled for them."

He gave judgment for defendants with costs, and refused an application to adjourn the case for the calling of another witness.

DYED GREYHOUNDS

Famous Sport Disgraced In England

The dying of greyhounds to change their identity has become a common practice on unlicensed greyhound tracks, which are springing up all over England, says the "Referee."

Dogs spirited away from the licensed tracks or bought at auction, whose racing form is known to be good, are dyed a different colour and entered for races on unlicense tracks as "unknown" dogs. A notable instance was Beau Sabre, a white greyhound, which vanished from its owner's place at Hanwell, Middlesex, last autumn. When it was recovered several weeks later it was a sable black!

In the meantime as Black Astor, Beau Sabre won several races on an unlicensed track and enabled those in the know to win big sums by backing it. The dyeing had been effected so perfectly that the experts at the Royal Veterinary College, even with the aid of an ultra-violet rays examination, were baffled as to how it was done, and it was not until Beau Sabre grew a new coat that his natural whiteness returned.

FREEDOM FOR GIRTON GIRLS

They May Talk To Men Unchaperoned

Girton College, Cambridge, the oldest of women's colleges, which sixty years ago placed a gap of two miles between its walls and the university town, has recognised this week that men and women cannot be kept apart, even if they are students.

Dr. H. M. Wodehouse, who is still the "new" mistress of Girton and a few months ago was professor of education at Bristol University, has announced a change in the old, strict regulations.

FORM TO BE SIGNED

In future when a Girton girl wants a man to talk to her at the college, or to go to a dance, she will fill in a form and sign it, and permission will be given in writing. The matter will be treated as an ordinary occurrence and not a special one.

A man visitor to the college will have to leave at 6-30 p. m., while his hostess dines in hall, but he can return at 7-45 and remain until 10 p. m. The presence of a second woman in the room is not in future to be held essential.

A woman student may visit an undergraduate in his room unaccompanied, and in attending dances Girton girls' will not now have to go in pairs. The mistress was cheered when she made the announcement of the new rules.

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This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

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PROTEST AGAINST DUMPING OF JAPANESE SUGARCANDY IN INDIA

DEMAND FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE DUTIES

IMMINENT DANGER OF DISAPPEARANCE OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY

The Sugar Candy Association of Bombay have addressed the following representation to the Commerce Member, Government of India:—

We, the members of the Sugarcandy Association in Bombay, most respectfully, beg to submit our just and legitimate grievances, for your favourable consideration, in connection with the recent dumping of Japanese Sugarcandy in India. We earnestly hope, that the Government of India which is to-day sympathetic towards the growth of small Indian Industries and whose policy at present, is to encourage and give protection to various Indian Industries, against unhealthy foreign competition, will give their very careful thought to the grounds mentioned below, and the special reasons urged by the Petitioners, as to why it is absolutely necessary in the interest of Industrialists, Merchants, labourers as also of Government itself that this small industry of manufacturing Sugarcandy from white crystaline sugar in India should be protected at all costs against foreign dumping.

We further, beg to appeal, to the Government of India that they should be pleased to institute an immediate inquiry into the facts relating to our grievances, and if they are satisfied on investigation, that we have just and fair claim to protection, the Government of India will be pleased to move promptly in the matter, and take such active steps as the Government may deem proper and expedient under the particular circumstances of the case, by adopting such protective measures, as prohibitive duties, and/or in the alternative, levying higher duties on all foreign Sugarcandy imported in India.

VITAL FACTORS.

The facts relating to the Japanese dumping of Sugarcandy are briefly, as under:—

That it is a very well-known fact that Japan is able to obtain from Cuba and Formusa (a Japanese territory) raw sugar, at very cheap rates, for the purpose of manufacturing Sugarcandy in Japan owing to that Government's policy of protection.

That import duty is refunded in Japan on exportation of Sugarcandy to foreign countries and Japanese manufacturers thus get indirect assistance from their Government in one shape or another in the manufacture of Sugarcandy and similar kinds of sugar.

That, owing to the depressed currency of Japan, which has gone off the Gold Standard, and the fall of Yen, Japanese manufacturers are able to sell all goods whether textile, sugarcandy, silk and cement at much reduced rates in India. This also affords great opportunities to Japanese goods to capture Indian markets without any loss.

It is however significant to note here, that the Government of India were very lately pleased to levy an Import Customs Duty of 50 per cent and valorem on all Japanese piece-goods imported into India merely to protect the already dilapidated textile industry of India and your applicants submit, that the very reasons which had led the Government of India to protect the Indian textile industry, should induce them to protect the Sugarcandy industry of India also. It is also a known fact, that Japan in order to protect her own pig iron industry, has levied heavy import duty on pig iron imported from India. The Petitioners, therefore beg the Government to adopt the same policy of reciprocity in India with regard to the Indian Sugarcandy Industry as Japan has done in case of Indian pig iron in the intreest of her own Home Industry.

DANGER TO SMALL CONCERNS.

That this importation of Japanese Sugarcandy, will ultimately lead to the proportionate reduction in import of white crystaline sugar, thereby diminishing in equal proportion Government Custom s Revenue, in manner more particularly set forth in clause 7 hereof, in as much as, the small Sugarcandy factories working in India and importing white sugar for that purpose will be stopped entirely. These Indian factories will not be able with the limited sources at their command, to meet the unfair competition of Japan and thus the old village industry of India will be crushed, if immediate relief is not granted by the Government in the manner desired by trade.

This small industry of India has been affording employment to thousands of workers in these times of severe economic depression all over the country, and if the sugarcandy factories are dismantled, it means, unemployment to thousands and your petitioners therefore beg to submit, that in future, the industry will be so much crippled down, if the dumping is allowed to be continued for a longer period, that it will not be able to rise again. As a matter of fact, to illustrate, the Government of India has lately in February, 1932, passed an enactment to encourage Indian sugar industry by levying a prohibitive import duty of Rs. 7/4. per Cwt., with a surcharge of 25 per cent. thereon, on all foreign sugar imported in India, and the result was that many more factories came into existence, during the very short intervals, in spite of Java competition which gave employment to thousands of poor labourers and true help to farmers.

ILLUMINATING STATISTICS

To enable Government to realise and estimate the correct figures, your petitioners beg to supply the market condition of sugarcandy as it is prevalent to-day. Sugarcandy of Japanese manufacture is sold at Bombay Warehouse at Rs. 16|7 per Cwt. including the import duty and surcharge of Rs. 9|1 per Cwt. thereon and Re. 0|8|0 per Cwt. of Bombay Municipal Town Duty. The latter Town Duty is refunded if goods are shipped or sent outside Bombay limit. Thus, the Japanese sugarcandy is sold outside Bombay limit at Rs. 15| 15|0 per Cwt. The sugarcandy manufactured at Bombay, before the importation of dumping of Japanese sugarcandy, was being quoted at Rs. 16|8|0, per Cwt. For the purpose of selling sugarcandy outside Bombay limit, the Bombay factorywallas are at a great disadvantage because of not getting refund of the said Town Duty of Re. 0|8|0, per Cwt. from the Bombay Municipality as they have to break open the original bags containing white sugar before manufacturing and packing up fresh bags of sugarcandy after manufacture. This is why they lose their right to the refund of Town Duty. Under these circumstances, apart from other considerations, the Japanese importers of sugarcandy, are in a better position, to sell their sugarcandy outside the Bombay limits at a lower rate than the manufacturers of Bombay do as they decidedly get an advantage of Re. 0|8|0 per Cwt. in Town Duty only. You petitioners say, that—

if an early attempt is not made by Government to relieve the Indian manufacturers of sugarcandy out of this chaos, it will result in a complete disappearance of this industry from the industrial map of India which means that the Government will not only lose Customs Revenue but will also suffer in other revenues such as Income-tax, etc.

Your applicants have also written to the Bombay Municipality in this connection. Out of a bag consisting of 2 Cwts. (equal to 8 maunds) of white sugar, 1 7|8 Cwt. (equal to 7 mounds) of sugarcandy is actually produced. 1|8 Cwt. (equal to 1 maund) is the invisible loss which occur in the process of manufacture. In the whole of India, annually, about 15,00,000 bags of white sugar are consumed for the purpose of manufacturing Sugarcandy.

At this rate, therefore, 3,75,000 cwts. of sugar is imported extra for the above invisible loss. If instead, only Japanese Sugarcandy is imported and no steps are taken to stop the dumping of these Japanese Sugarcandy, the result will be that nearly 3,75,000 cwts. of sugar will be less imported into India than otherwise if the dumping was entirely stopped. This will cause to the Government a nett loss of about Rs. 32 lacs in Customs Revenue only. Considering such a heavy loss in Customs revenue, in such times of trade depression it is earnestly hoped that Government will see its way in their own interest to stop the dumping of Japanese Sugarcandy in India at the very first opportunity.

Sugarcandy is produced from Raw Sugar which is at first boiled to its melting point and made, liquid. This liquid is cleaned by certain chemicals which can be obtained at cheaper rates in foreign countries, In India however the cleaning process is carried on by passing the liquid through a white substance. The product is then dried in pots for about a week and then turned into small white lumps of sugar through another process. The Japanese lumps look more whitish in colour but less sweeter in taste than the Indian lumps Due to this whiteness, the Japanese Sugarcandy is very attractive and easily saleable in the local markets. This kind of lump sugar called Sugarcandy is used in medicine and on marriage occasions and other festivals by Indians abundantly.

Every country in the world manufactures its own Sugarcandy and has not been importing an ounce of foreign Sugarcandy for home consumption and there is no reason why India which has uptil now been absolutely independent of all foreign goods and standing on its own legs should be bled by foreign competition and be dependent on foreign countries for its daily consumption. The tariff policy of the Government of India and the recent Ottawa Agreement all leads to the conclusion that all the component parts of the British Empire will be independent of foreign goods and rely on supply of Empire goods only for their use. Government should instead of following dilatory methods, be pleased to declare immediately their future policy in the matter of the Sugarcandy Industry in the light of their own conclusions so that people in that Industry may at the very early stage realise their true position with regard to Japanese competition.

Your applicants submit, that they have fully justified their claim in seeking protection from the Government on the grounds mentioned above and pray that the Government be pleased to levy prohibitive duties against importation of all foreign Sugarcandy or in the alternative to levy such import duty as will enable the home industry to withstand all unhealthy foreign competition and, in the meantime Government should levy immediately an import duty of Re. 0-8-0, per cwt. as a temporary measure until the result of final investigation.

BRAWL IN KENNEDY HOUSE

Girl Inmate Threatened With Knife

BOMBAY, Monday.

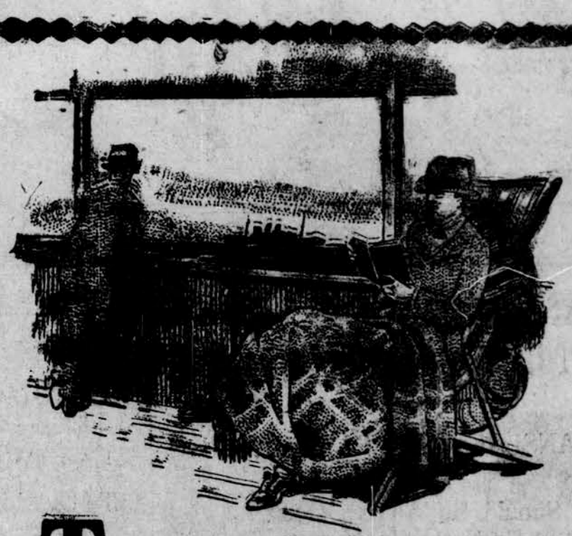
But for the timely intervention of one Mr. D. S. Naidu, a northern Indian girl named Vasanti would have been stabbed—probably to death—by two 'Mawalies' last night, who came to the Kennedy House, armed with knives and forcibly entered into the room occupied by the girl.

Cries of "Bachao, Bachao" raised by one of the inmates of the room, made Mr. Naidu, a tenant of the house, rush into the room and save the girl who was on the point of being stabbed by the 'Mawalies.' The rescuer got a stab wound on the left forearm in trying to save the girl.

It appears that about a month ago a Northern Indian girl came to live in one of the rooms of the Kennedy House. The other residents of the house saw that the girls was running a sort of a public house and complained to Mr. Pranjivanlal Narsilal, the landlord of the building that they were bothered by late and rowdy visitors everyday who used to frequent her place. The house-owner, it appears took no notice of the complaint.

DEMANDING MONEY.

Last night, two Muslims, armed with knives came to the place of girl and forcibly entered into the room. It appears, they came there to demand money from the girl who is a new arrival in Bombay. On her refusing to submit to their threats, she was about to be stabbed, when another inmate of the room raised cries of "bachao, bachao." Mr. Naidu, hearing the cries rushed to the girl's room and was in time to save the girl from a serious assault. At the sight of Mr. Naidu, the two 'Mawalies' took to their heels.



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PRESENT EDUCATION SYSTEM CONDEMNED

Reform Circle's Resolution

A public meeting of Educational Reform Circle, Bombay was held at the Anjumane Islam Hall on Sunday last with Atiya Begum Saheba in the chair. The President in her opening speech dwelt upon the aims and objects of the Educational Reform Circle. Mr. A. H. Baakza in his speech on the "Need of the Educational Reforms" dwelt at length on the housing accommodation and unhealthy surroundings of the schools in which primary education was imparted. The atmosphere of these schools, he said, was anything but educational. He urged those present to co-operate with the Reforms in Circle in its work in bringing home to the people and those responsible for these defective system of education, the primary need of the country which had been the cause of stifling her aspirations.

A resolution was passed condemning the present system of education.

All-India Weather

POONA, Dec. 19.

The western disturbances is passing eastwards through Kashmir after causing further few light falls of rain or snow there and in North West Frontier Province and North Baluchistan. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. Night temperature has been below normal in Deccan.

Forecast:—A few light falls of rain or snow are likely along North West Frontier and in Kashmir. Local falls of rain may also occur in Southeast Madras.

—A.I.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1932

Candidates Withdraw In Favour Of Mr. Deorukhkar

MR. RATANSI JETHA'S INTERVIEW

Bombay Should Be An Eye-Opener To Rest Of India

Mr. Ratansi Jetha, one of the six candidates standing for the By-Election from the "C" Ward to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in withdrawing his candidature in favour of Mr. Deorurker, the Harijan candidate from the same ward in an interview with a "Chronicle" reporter this morning said:—

I am extremely happy to announce that I am withdrawing in favour of Mr. Deorurker, the Harijan candidate from the Ward. Mr. Deorurker has been working all along for the uplift of the Harijans and has been fighting for their rights since a very long time. At juncture like this, when the Guruvayur Temple Entry question is racking the brains of the foremost leaders of the country I feel it my duty to do all that I can to ameliorate the situation.

AT MAHATMA'S BEHEST.

When the names of six candidates were published in the papers many friends of mine approached me and asked me to withdraw in favour of Mr. Deorukhker on principle that Harijans also have a right to get into the Corporation and fight in favour of the general public. I being the Secretary of the "C" Ward Anti-Untouchability League, Mr. Kanaylal Munshi also told me with regard to the same question and I immediately fell in with the idea and promised to withdraw my candidature in favour of Mr. Deorukhker.

Even Mahatma Gandhi, to whom I had written regarding this question, advised me to see the members of the Anti-Untouchability League. I saw some of the members of the League who suggested that it would be better if I withdraw from my candidature in favour of Mr. Deorukhker.

APPEAL TO OTHER CANDIDATES.

I appeal to the remaining candidates to withdraw in favour of Mr. Deorukhker and show to the world that we are really serious about the question of the removal of untouchability. In case my friends persist in not withdrawing their candidature, I appeal to my friends, supporters and Hindus in general of the "C" ward and all those that sincerely believe in the removal of untouchability to vote for Mr. Deorukhker, whose election will be an eye-opener to the whole of the country and show that we people in Bombay are serious in acting upto what we have spoken."

MORE WITHDRAWALS.

It is understood that two other candidates Mr. Dwarkadas Soonderdas and Mr. Sanghavi, have also withdrawn from the contest. There are two candidates Mr. Wadke and Mr. Kapadia in the field to contest the bye-election with Mr. Deorukhker.

Mr. Deorukhkar, the only Harijan Candidate who is contesting the "C" Ward Municipal bye-election. Three contestants have withdrawn from the field in his favour.

TALPADE'S APPEAL TO PATHARE PRABHUS

Vote For Deorukhkar

M. N. Talpade has issued the following appeal to Pathare Prabhus:—We Prabhus have opened our charity temples to the Harijans without reserve. There are several other ways of working for their uplift and giving them equal rights with ourselves. The time for showing our sincerity of purpose has once again arrived. I apeal to you, therefore, to go to the booth to-day to record your vote in favour of Mr. Deorukhkar the Harijan candidate to return him successful in the bye-election and show to the city that we in our 'C' Ward are in earnest to help the so-called untouchable to give them equal opportunities with others in the civic life of the city.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS

Further Details

HYDERABAD, Dn. Dec. 19

Further details from Nander confirms the earlier report that two persons including Sub-inspector Sadiq Ali were killed, two others injured and two alleged accomplices of the wanted dacoit were arrested.

WANTED MAN ESCAPED.

It appears that Sub-Inspector Sadiq Ali accompanied by a posse of Nander police including the Superintendent of the local Sikh Gurudwara and Circle inspector proceeded on Friday last to Newhansingh's "Bunga" a rival Gurudwara on the Nagina Ghat where it was known that Nathasingh and his men had taken shelter. The police party reached the "Bunga" unmolested but no sooner had they reached the place than three bombs were hurled at them and fire opened with revolvers by Nathasingh party. Sadiq Ali was shot dead and Karamsingh one of the police party was fatally wounded while two policemen received slight injuries from the explosion of bombs.

In the ensuing confusion it is reported that Natahsingh made good his escape but two others Khairsingh and Budhasingh who are alleged to be accomplices of Natasingh were subsequently arrested near the scene of the outrage. The search for the leader Nathasingh is being vigorously conducted.—A.P.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN BUENOS AIRES

Sequel To Radical Plot To Overthrow Govt.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Buenos Aires.—As expected the Government have proclaimed martial law for 30 days in accordance with the Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament following the discovery of a radical plot to overthrow the Government. The bill will not apply to Provinces.

The documents discovered reveal that it was intended to hand over the City for sack and pillage for 48 hours. Doctor Carlos Noel, alleged to be the leader of the revolt, has been arrested. He is ex-Mayor of Buenos Aires. He met the Prince of Wales on the latter's visit to the city.—Reuter.

RELIC OF BUDHA

To Be Presented To Vihar At Benares

BENARES, Dec. 19.

The Government of India have decided to present the relic of Budha discovered at Naganjuna Kunda in the Madras Presidency by the Molgandha Kuti to the Vihar at Saranath, Benares on the occasion of the forthcoming celebrations of the Vihar from the 27th to the 29th instant.—A.P.

BONCOUR FORMS FRENCH CABINET

Himself To Hold Foreign Portfolio Also

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—M. Boncour has formed the Cabinet with M. Cheron as Minister of Finance. The official Cabinet includes M. Daladier, Minister of war, and M. Queuille, Minister of Agriculture; M. Chautemps, Minister for Interior; M. Daladier, Public Works; M. Demonzie, Education; M. Sarraut, Colonies; M. Dalmier Labour; while M. Painleve will remain as Minister for Air if doctors consent. M. Boncour will also hold the foreign portfolio.—Reuter.

WAGE CUT NOT TO OPERATE IN ULSTER

Belfast Railmen's Conference Sequel

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Dublin.—The Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, attended by 94 delegates, has decided by a large majority against the general strike.

As the result of the Belfast Conference, it is announced that the Northern Ireland Minister of Labour's proposal of the new application on behalf of the most of railways of Ulster would be submitted to the Directors before January 23. In the meantime wages cut will not operate in Ulster.—Reuter's Special.

HOOVER FOR A COMMISSION TO REVIEW DEBTS

Recommendation To Congress

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Washington.—After the extraordinary conference at Whitehouse with Mr. Stimson, Mr. Harrison, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and Senator Smoot, President Hoover assisted by Mr. Mills, Secretary to the Treasury, spent Sunday in drafting the message to the Congress recommending appointment of a Commission to revieew the debts question and linking the problem of debts with the world economic affairs.—Reuter.

CIVIC UNION THREATS TO BOYCOTT U. S. PRODUCTS

Philippines' Bill

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Manila.—The Philippine Civic Union has threatened the boycott of the United States products over the passage of the Bill for Philipinos' vote on the constitution instead of the original.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO PREDICTED.

Washington.—The Senate's action in inserting the Philippines' Bill plan for Filipinos' vote on the constitution instead of the original clause calling for the withdrawal of the United States Sovereiknty only after the islanders have voted for Independence at the end of 12 years' period has led some senators to predict the Presidential veto.—Reuter's Special.

"THREE WEEKS IN PARIS"

Sir C. V. Raman's Lecture

BANGALORE, Dec. 17.

Addressing a large gathering of University students last night on "Three Weeks in Paris," Sir C. V. Raman said that his recent visit to Paris to receive the Doctorate Degree had been one full of experience and interest both from human and scientific points of view. Paris, the capital of France, was the centre of French life and activity. Sir Raman paid glowing tributes to the great work that was being carried on by French physicists, especially Madame Curie, Prof. Cotton and Duke De Broglie.

Sir C. V. Raman then spoke about the City Universitate, an institution which tried to put into edhcation the best ideals of international fellowship which were contemplated by President Wilson which, alas, was still to bear fruit in the League of Nations. Sir C. V. Raman spoke about the conversation he had with Mons. Honorrat who expressed a desire that India should be represented in the City Universitate. Sir C. V. Raman said: "As soon as India gets Swaraj, we will have it. (Cheers)."

Proceeding, Sir C. V. Raman referred to the Institute of Indian Civilisation founded bf Prof. Sylvan Levi and observed that the culture of India was a subject of ardent and devoted study at this Institute. George Heveseya, the Hungarian Electrical Engineer who was deeply interested in the study of ancient languages, had discovered a remarkable resemblance between the Mahenjodaro scripts and the scripts used in a set of 26 wooden plaquets discovered in the last century in the Eastern Island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The establishment of a connection between the civilisation of India in 3,000 B. C., and the civilisation of Eastern Island. Sir Raman pointed out, afforded deep food for thought for Indian archaeologists.

Towards the close of his lecture Sir C. V. Raman in a whisper told gently that the existence of Bangalore was not known to many in France.

Dr. Metcalfe, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore, occupied the chair. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

"The Round Table Conference Is Bound To Fail"

PT. D. S. KANADE ON INDIAN QUESTION IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Tilak Vidyalaya Winter Lecture Series Pandit Dinkar Shastri Kanade of Buldhana, Berar delivered, an interesting discourse on the Round Table Conference. In a speech, the Pandit pointed out that Indian question in the British Parliament was never a major issue and no political party so far outlined a definite policy to be followed in India and as such the Round Table Conference was bound to faily.

Dealing with the origin of the idea of the Round Table Conference the speaker said that it was the Swaraj Party who first brought out the idea with a view to shape the Indian Constitution involving considerations of equality. But this idea, went on the speaker, did not find favour with the Conservative Party in power in 1924.

LABOUR PARTY'S PRINCIPLE.

Explaining the Labour Party's principles the speaker averred that Mr. MacDonald was an institution in himself. The idea of the territorial aggrandisement of the 19th century gave place to the new idea of self-determination in the 20th century, and with it arose the anxiety of Great Britain to maintain her possessions abroad. Mr. MacDonald saw through this and depicted the situation then prevailing in a book "Awakening of Asia" in 1909.

Mr. MacDonald believed, said the Pandit, that Lord Curzon's policy of repression with mailed fist had resulted in sapping the Indo-British relationship. He also realised that revolution always followed repression and prudence demanded conceding political rights to India with good grace and spirit of compromise, but at the same time safeguarding their own interests. This was the only panacea to keep the dependencies under the British control. On the light of these facts Mr. MacDonald viewed that Federal form of Government with Provincial Autonomy was the most suitable constitution for India, a continent of conflicting elements. In this policy he was guided by considerations of home, European and colonial interests.

THE R. T. C.

Politics demanded a change in the policy consistent with the needs of the times. Mr. MacDonald understood this and force of political considerations led him first to send the Simon Commission and then call for the Round Table Conference.

The speaker concluded saying that after the War, Great Britain was faced with acute economic problem, and to get out of that problem she wanted to capture the Indian markets. This showed, emphasised the Pandit, that Indian question was a sumordinate issue. Even the Labour Party was silent over the situation, and as such the Round Table Conference was sure to fail.

"Civilization Of A Country Is Judged By Its Art And Literature"

MR. K. NAZIMUDDIN OPENS EXHIBITION OF CALCUTTA ART SCHOOL

High Standard Of Work

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Mr. K. Nazimuddin, Education Minister, Bengal Government, opened this afternoon the annual exhibition of the Government school of art. A large number of art critics and connoisseurs of art were present at the function. A remarkable departure has been made by the Principal of the school, Mr. Mukul Dey, in organising the exhibition this year, as consisting of entirely the work of the students and a few by members of the staff.

According to critics the average quality of the work this year is comparatively high and that not a few of the exhibits show both talent and technical skill. In the section of fine arts the school teaches both the western and oriental styles and the exhibits of the students consist of them both. The former includes figure composition, portraits, copying from models, in pencil, pen and ink and oil and water colours. A large number of pictures drawn and painted after the old Indian methods for illustrating the traditional Indian and historical subjects and for giving an impetus to delineate nature and modern Indian life have been collected for exhibition.

FRESCO-PAINTING.

It is suggested that the ancient Indian craft of Fresco-painting which has great future possibilities in house decoration, has recently been taken up by the school. Great stress has been given, as it appears from the exhibits, on the commercial aspect of art, lithography, engraving, clay-modelling and draftsmanship and such as etching, pottery, terra-cotta, bronze-casting and pewter-work, the modern woodcut and embroidery.

In the course of his speech Mr. K Nazimuddin said: "The civilisation of a country is judged by the standard of the art and literature of the people. India in the past produced wonderful works of art which have won the admiration of all connoisseurs of art all over the world. The Ajanta, the Taj and the beautiful miniature of the Moghul period can hold their own, with anything that has been produced in the world so far. We may have fallen back in the race for material progress but our civilization and culture can not be questioned. Nowadays all education has got to be scientific and training in painting is not an exception to the rule. In the school of art, students are taught the most scientific and up-to-date methods of drawing, painting, engraving and sculpture and it is very gratifying to find that both oriental and western art are being taught to the students.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ARTISTS.

"The exhibition of the works of the students and the teachers," he continued will not only be an encouragement to the artists but it will give publicity to the very useful work that is being done in the school. I would like to take this opportunity of drawing special attention of the ladies and gentlemen and particularly of the commercial community, both Europeans and Indians, to the one aspect of the teaching of this school, viz particular attention is being paid to the commercial section, where students are being trained in drawing of posters and beautifully designed advertisements for business purposes. I have seen some of the works and I can recommend it to the business community It deserves their support and encouragement and I am sure the students can execute all the work that is required and there is no necessity for the businessmen to go outside India for this work. The success and improvement of this school are largely due to the very good work of the Principal, Mr. Mukul Dey and his colleagues.

"I hope the exhibition will be a success and will be well patronised by the general public. I have now great pleasure in declaring the exhibition open."—A.P.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL

Travancore Council Passes Second Reading

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 15.

Permission to move the adjournment of the House was sought in the Travancore Legislative Council to-day by Mr. Damodara Asan (Mavelikara cum Kartikapally) to discuss the proposal for the establishment of a leper asylum in Nooranadu, Mavelkara Taluq. The motion, however, was disallowed on the ground that it was not a matter of urgent public importance

A jatha of about 400 persons, who arrived Trivandrum yesterday from Mavelikara, a distance of about 70 miles, it is understood, waited on the Dewan earlier in the morning to protest against the proposal for the establishment of the leper asylum, and the Dewan promised to consider their representation.

The Council to-day passed the second reading of the Travancore Municipal Regulation Amendment Bill, providing for water supply in municipal areas. The yearly tax for water supply and drainage is fixed under the Bill at not exceeding ten per cent of the annual value of such building or land upon which the tax to imposed. The power to undertake water supply is given eitheir to the Government or any Municipal Council with the sanction of the Government:—A. P.

BENGAL HINDUS ADAMANT

Not To Concede Seats To Muslims

CALCUTTA, Dev. 19.

A conference of representative Hindu leaders of Bengal was held yesterday on the Allahabad unity proposals explaining what transpired at Allahabad. Dr. Moonje said that they had been entrusted with the duty of asking Bengal Hindus to surrender two seats out of their quota under the communal award in order to make good 51 per cent, of seats to Muslims. Mr. C, Vijayaraghavachariar appealed to Bengal Hindus to save the situation and help towards the successful termination of the Unity Conference surrendering two seats to Muslims.

The Conference by an overwhelming majority, however, decided not to modify their resolutions adopted at their conference on December 10 and 11 and made it clear that no further seats should come out from the General and Non-European Constituences to make up the Mahomedan quota of 51 per cent.—A. P.

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